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The following statement shows the progress of the Company from it commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851	3,150	£553,308
1852, 3, and 4	3,357	679,851
1855	1,192	338,575
Total	7,899	£1,571,229

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WHAT TO WHIP.

"TAKE that, Sir!" used to be the sharply enunciated formula with which a severe-featured, pock-marked, shrill-voiced, reverend assistant master was wont in our days of boyhood to bring down upon our uncovered head the back of a thin, calf-bound book with a thwack that made the school-room ring. Of course, we took what was thus given with such apparent heartiness, simply because the alternative of declining it was never offered us—but nine times out of ten we went back to our seat with aching head, and tearful eyes, to bewail our misfortune in much the same spirit as we should now do being unexpectedly felled to the ground by a footpad. Punishment we deserved at times—of that we were fully conscious—although the conduct which might justly have been visited with stripes was not often even the indirect occasion of our chastisement. It more commonly happened that we were punished for "stupidity"—that is, for that intellectual incompetence which was put upon grappling with difficulties too mighty for it, which the master did nothing whatever to aid, and which, spite of our good-will and indefatigable industry, landed us in the most ludicrous mistakes. Looking back upon that brief period of juvenile martyrdom, we are bound to declare that not a little of the suffering we then endured was the result, not of our delinquency, but of our preceptor's lazy, ill-natured, heartless method of teaching.

Religious society in Great Britain, it appears to us, is very apt to fall into a similar mistake. It denounces where it ought rather to assist and encourage—it encourages and flatters where it ought sternly to denounce. "Take that, Sir," followed by an infliction more or less severe, is far oftener heard as the consequence of being on the wrong side of a theological controversy, than of allowing or even obtruding moral improprieties in the conduct of it such as call aloud for the gravest reprehension. Of the first mistake we have already said as much as we mean to say—it is with the last that we have now to deal.

For the manner in which a man may have *arrived* at his theological conclusions, he is, as we have already said, responsible to God. His fellows are not qualified to judge him herein, because it is impossible that they should know how much of the result is imputable to moral obliquity, or how much to those influences over a man's mind which, but for the result, nobody would regard him as culpable for being swayed by. But for the manner in which a man may *set forth*, *maintain*, and *enforce* his conclusions, he is amenable to society, both because it is more completely within his own control, and because society is more competent to form an accurate judgment concerning it. And if dishonesty, cunning, self-adulation, disrespect of others, untruthfulness of spirit, and *charlatanerie* were visited with half that severity of reprobation which is usually dealt out to the entertaining or the profession of unorthodox views, justice would be better satisfied than it too often is. We are no advocates for throwing away the rod, but for using it where you can be sure it is richly deserved.

In our honest judgment we have felt ourselves compelled to believe that there is nothing more discreditable, nothing more damaging to what is generally understood as religious society in the present day, than its mode of conducting theological controversy, especially in its ephemeral publications. We will say nothing of the absence of good-taste which characterises them, although this very frequently indicates the lack of refined moral sentiment. What shocks us most in these guerilla skirmishes is the thick and thin partisanship, the contempt of candour, the clever dodging, the revolting cant, the professional puffery, the heedlessness of statement, the gross exaggerations, the artful suppressions, and all the other tricks of party warfare for displaying which they have become quite notorious. That they are tolerated to any extent argues a low state of public feeling in such matters. It proves how much less truth is appreciated than victory. A moderate share, one would think, of spiritual health, a moderate acquaintance and sympathy with the great beneficent verities and the exquisitely delicate charities of the Christian revelation, would cause men to turn away from such a vitiated atmosphere with ineffable loathing. To have encountered it has occasioned mortal sickness in many a well-meaning but somewhat oversensitive soul.

Let, then, the severities of theological controversy be reserved for delinquencies of this character! Let offenders in this line, on whichever side they may show themselves, be chastised as they deserve! Track them through all their doublings. Look sharp after all their quotations, the authenticity of which, we may observe, is not necessarily guaranteed by inverted commas. Test their dates as habitually as tradesmen do the genuineness of bank-notes. Prick holes in their afflated assumptions without scruple. Ring their cant upon the solid counter of truth. Cut down their exaggerations to the dimensions of actual fact. Pay as little heed to their blustering as strong men do to the howling of the wind. Wherever you detect dishonesty, expose it. Wherever you meet with rudeness, shame it down by contrast. Accept no man's puffing advertisement of his own virtues—no man's angry denunciations of his opponents—no man's dictatorial assertions, for more than they are worth. But, above all, punish the habit of equivocation, of slanderous inuendo, of dealing out fulsome adulation on the one hand, and wholesale and indiscriminate abuse on the other. All these are the produce of minds blinded by prejudice, of wills perverted by passion, of tendencies and resolves which are not under the control of conscientiousness. Whatever doctrinal conclusions they may be employed to advance or to defend, they do nothing but harm, and should be shown no quarter. We wish they were fairly hooted, as they ought to be, out of the pale of religious controversy.

There is, however, another class of delinquencies, far less gross, indeed, but hardly less blameworthy, which merit, in our opinion, sternest censure—we mean those which grow out of a settled intellectual one-sidedness. Now, we are far from contending that it is the duty of every man to trouble himself with the investigation of everything that is said in disproof of his faith, or of his no faith, as the case may be. So far as concerns his own personal conviction, there must be some stage in the inquiries upon which it is founded at which it will be reasonable for him to decline further examination, at least until unexpected light from some other quarter shall suggest the propriety of reviewing his decisions. But in cases of debate with men of other sentiments—more especially when the discussion becomes public, and other minds may be influenced by what he says, it is a dishonesty to persist in declining to become acquainted with what is said on the other side of the subject—in refusing to look except in one direction—in purposely neglecting or casting aside as worthless counter views and reasonings which really merit consideration—in taking for granted the uselessness of listening to novel propositions—in short, in publicly acting the part of a judge without giving himself the trouble to become acquainted with the evidence on both sides. Here, too, there is palpable moral obliquity, although its manifestations are chiefly intellectual—and it may very fitly be punished with rough usage.

It would be easy for us to multiply illustrations of the spirit which, either in theological inquiry or discussion, appears to us to call for severity of treatment. Those, however, we have presented will suffice to make our meaning clear. What society should frown discouragement at, is not the deductions of human intelligence acting with apparent conscientiousness—but moral improprieties in the manner and the spirit of setting them forth. Yield to every man the full enjoyment of the right of private judgment, not only in theory, but in practice. If his opinions are erroneous in your estimation, do your best to lead him to higher and truer points of view—to lead, not to scare him. But whether he be orthodox or heterodox, tolerate nothing in his advocacy of his sentiments which is mean, equivocal, unfair, discourteous, or untruthful. There can be no fear for truth when the worst antagonist it has to meet is doctrinal error—then only is sound doctrine placed in peril when men go forth to defend or to promote it with unworthy weapons. With these practical deductions, we take our leave of "The Controversy" for ever.

EPISCOPAL INCOMES AND EPISCOPAL PALACES.

WHILE, in anticipation of the Blomfield and Maltby resignations, the Government is urged to create new dioceses, as well as new bishops, the *Times* and Lord Blandford more wisely urge that there should be a radical change in the mode of paying episcopal incomes. The *mode* of payment, we repeat; for the amount provided by the Act of William IV., high though it be, is, we suppose, not at present likely to be reduced. That act, it will be remembered, sought to do two incompatible things—to give the bishops a fixed income, and yet to leave all the episcopal property in their hands; they either paying to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the surplus receipts, over and above the allotted income, or, on the other hand, receiving from that body enough to make up any deficiency.

Such an arrangement might have worked passably well, had it not been reduced to a game of chance, by *estimating* the bishop's receipts, instead of dealing with them year by year as they accrued, the calculations being based on the returns and expectations of the bishops themselves. *They*, of course, erred on the prudent side, and, in almost all cases, subsequently received greatly more than they had professed to expect—the overplus going, not into the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission, but into the private purses of their lordships. True they have paid heavily for the bonus in the shape of popular odium, which, somehow, clings to bishops more than to any other of even our best abused public functionaries; but they have been so visited without having contravened the law or broken faith with the Ecclesiastical Commission. They simply made what has turned out a very lucky bargain; and not until ecclesiastical consciences become much less horny than they are, can it be expected that they will restore to the Church's funds any of the thousands they have received over and above their handsome statutory allowance.

But would any one have supposed that in 1856 it would be proposed to perpetuate a system, not only so grossly improvident, but so productive of scandal to the Church? Yet it is the fact, that the Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission, appointed last session, have agreed to such a recommendation; for, say they, "it is desirable that landed estates sufficient to afford the clear statutory income of each bishop should be secured to each see, and that *the*

management of such estate should be in the bishop," subject to a periodical inspection by the Commissioners, for the maintenance thereof—any difference of opinion to be decided by arbitration. The straightforward mode of accomplishing the two objects, viz., giving the bishops a fixed sum, and yet, by good management, obtaining the largest returns from the estates, would, of course, be for the Commissioners to take the property into their own hands, pay the prelates so much a quarter, or half-year, and carry the balance to the general fund. But this is much too simple a process for the Ecclesiastical Circumlocution Office, which first places valuable landed estates in the hands of men incompetent to manage them, and whose interest in them is limited, and then insists on inspection as a check on anticipated mismanagement, and even prepares for the quarrelling pretty certain to grow out of such an arrangement! Nor is this all; for the Select Committee not only negatived Lord Blandford's proposal to abolish this system of double management, but even the less sweeping proposal, that, on the avoidance of any see, the sufficiency of the estates shall be subject to revision. There is, therefore, to be a continuance of a notoriously extravagant scale of payment until the recurrence of the septennial period of revision, while that revision itself affords no security for a correction of the evil.

Now, what is the objection urged against the payment of fixed salaries to the bishops? Why, that it would be "undignified" to make the prelates of the Church stipendiaries of the State. Our Ministers of State, our judges, our generals, and admirals, all receive their fixed allowances, and we venture to say, regard the approach of quarter-day with a complacency which is undisturbed by a sense of indignity attaching to the mode of payment. That, however, we shall be told, is but a limited view of the matter, inasmuch as it overlooks a tangible advantage, accruing from the possession of landed property by the bishops. The truth is, according to the Marquis of Blandford, this mode of remunerating the bishops is clung to, because the possession of large estates, though heavily charged, "carries with it a sense of importance and of territorial dignity." It is, therefore, in order that the wearer of the mitre may not only wield spiritual influences, but assume the airs of the country squire and the landed proprietor, that Church property is to continue to be jobbed, and the Church itself scandalised. No wonder we hear complaints of neglected dioceses, of clergy who see nothing of their bishop, and of bishops who are more inaccessible than Ministers of State; for, when their parliamentary duties cease to require their attendance in London, they have to play the landed gentleman at home—to give audience to bailiffs and builders, lawyers and tenants; to dive into the mysteries of leases, life-interests, ground-rents, fines, repairs, and all the other *etceteras* which make up the sum total of the greatness and the cares of a territorial aristocrat! All this is supposed to give dignity to the office held by the modern successors of the apostles—to make the Church respectable among the upper classes, and to raise it above the vulgarities associated with Dissent. The only drawback to it is, that so much respectability is monopolised by the office, that there is none left to the possessor of it; so that, when, thoroughly ingrained with the worldliness and selfishness which such a system is calculated to generate, he essays to retire from the Church's stage in the same spirit in which he has been accustomed to occupy it, he is almost hooted off, by the very men who have fawned on him when surrounded with all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of prelacy.

In just the same way the real interests of the Church of England have been sacrificed to the god of worldly respectability, in the expenditure incurred on episcopal "palaces"—a scandal, the remembrance of which some recent occurrences are likely to revive. For how is it that we hear that the new Bishop of Gloucester is in trouble because of the difficulty of finding a residence? Why, did not the Ecclesiastical Commission give 11,000*l.* for an estate for that see, and spend more than 12,000*l.* upon it? Yes, but the late bishop, who has left property which has been sworn under 140,000*l.*, has also left his palace in so dilapidated a state, that "8,000*l.* must be expended in rebuilding it," and this the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners cannot afford until put in funds by the sale of the palace at Stapleton." The *Record*, from which we quote this statement, hopes "that some arrangement may be speedily made in the meantime, so as to enable the good bishop to pursue his arduous duties without the distracting cares incident to the want of a suitable residence." See what it is to become a lord bishop! If Dr. Baring were Dr. Baring still, he probably would find house-hunting much less "distracting" than is the case now that he has to find an abode suitable for a spiritual peer, and has to have regard, not only to the discharge of his spiritual duties, but to what is due to his rank and station as a prelate of one of the most respectable and dignified establishments on earth.

We, however, will breathe for the new bishop, and others in the same case, a prayer that he may not find "a suitable residence" more injurious than the want of it! This we say with an eye to another occupant of the episcopal bench, about whom the same journal gives us exclusive information. Lincoln is another diocese on which the Ecclesiastical Commission squandered on palace-building money which they now want. Although there was a "palace" already in existence, they gave 40,000*l.* for the Riseholme "Estate"—giving that large sum because there was on it a house fit for the Bishop of Lincoln and his successors; and yet they afterwards spent 13,302*l.* in building another in its place! Well, what has been the result of this palatial mode of housing a dignitary of the Church? Why, the *Record* is pained to hear that the lately appointed Bishop of Lincoln displays "too great a love of State," and, when remonstrated with for the statement, gives to it increased point by explaining that it is confined to his lordship's mode of life "at the palace of Riseholme," and attributes his "want of simplicity"

Not so much to his lordship's own predilections, as to the novelty of the position to one suddenly elevated to so high a station, and, consequently, more likely to err from a desire to keep up, not so much his personal, as his official dignity.

Just so. It is this "official dignity" which the landed estates, the palaces, and the enormous incomes of the bishops are intended to keep up, which are making the Church of England a byeword among other religious communities. And the effect of the whole system is described with amusing *naivete* by the Evangelical organ, which says:—

It is no uncommon remark that the son of a nobleman, accustomed from his youth to move in the highest circles, often exhibits as a bishop far more simplicity in his table, his equipage, and his retinue, than another who has recently sprung from the middle classes of society.

If this be the effect—the most natural effect—of making peers out of clergymen, would it not be better to alter the practice, than to censure the men? It is true enough that "luxury, ostentation, and an affectation of state, are amongst the evils of the age," but it is a cruel mockery of the Episcopal Bench to add—"Bishops are, therefore, peculiarly called upon to show forth a pattern of sobriety and simplicity, not only in their own personal deportment, but in their equipage, their retinue, and domestic establishments." That the fact is not so, we have the candid admission of the *Record*, in the following edifying passage:—

The "purple dinners" of the bishops in London, and "their full-dress" dinners, have long been a scandal to the bench, and they would be still more so, but for their comparative privacy. We have heard them spoken of, even by bishops, as entertainments which only London or Paris could produce. Custom may render it difficult for a prelate to relinquish such costly and luxurious feasts. But the duty is obvious, and we trust that "the purple dinners" of London House will now terminate with its monstrous revenue, like the state dinners of the former occupants of the Archiepiscopal palace of Lambeth, when an archbishop enjoyed an income nearly doubling that of a Lord High Chancellor.

Alas, for hopes built only on the reduced income of the see of London! for will not even the new bishop have an income twice as large as that of the Queen's Ministers, and will he not be surrounded by the perilous fascinations of St. James's-square, and be encumbered with the landlord-cares attaching to the Paddington estate?

The *English Churchman*, we imagine, has a glimmering of the fact that the Church can get nothing equal to the exigencies of the case out of bishops appointed on the old plan, in suggesting, as it does, that

The present Government would earn a well-deserved popularity if they would meet the desire which has been so generally expressed for an additional number of bishops, by constituting some of our great provincial towns into new sees, the occupants of which should be essentially *working bishops, with moderate incomes, living in the midst of their spiritual charge, and unconnected with the House of Lords.*

This would, of course, involve a sacrifice of all the dignity and respectability hitherto deemed inseparable from the episcopal office, but, with great deference to the Ecclesiastical Commission, we have no doubt that it would prolong the existence of the Church Establishment, the destruction of which will be hastened by an adherence to existing schemes.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SOUTH WALES.

SWANSEA.—On the 20th August, a meeting was held in the new and capacious school-room recently added to Mount-pleasant Chapel, at which E. M. Richards, Esq., the mayor, presided. The principal object of the meeting was to receive an address from Mr. Carvell Williams, descriptive of the principal ecclesiastical incidents of the late session, and of the operations of the society in connexion with them. At the close of his speech a resolution was moved to the following effect: "That this meeting regards with great satisfaction the character of ecclesiastical events, during the late session of Parliament, as indicating the growth of right principles, and is thereby encouraged to increased exertion in the great cause of religious equality." This having been done, the Rev. T. Spencer, Curate at Trinity Church, asked permission to second the resolution. He wished to add to the points already touched upon, as indicating that reforms were going on within the establishment; the passing of the Religious Worship Act, which removed the disability under which Churchmen formerly lay, in not being able to worship in cottages and other places as Dissenters did. While he concurred with Mr. Williams in wishing for the abolition of Church-rates, he did so on the ground of expediency and not of principle; for the collection of the rates caused great disturbance, and the Church was rich enough to dispense with them. Referring to the general question, he said that mankind were not naturally attracted by religion, but were apt to neglect it, and, therefore, all the aid and encouragement that could be given to it, the aid of wealth and of the State, should be rendered. They had also a justification of a Church Establishment in the Jewish economy. He supposed that the friends of the society did not intend to stop short at the abolition of church-rates (hear, hear); that they would next try and get rid of the tithes—then the Church's landed property, then of the Church itself; and having done that, would follow the example of France and attack the aristocracy of the land (No, no). He said that only to caution them not to go too far and too fast, and to pause and reflect in pulling down those time-honoured institutions, which had raised the country to its present high position. As to the bishops' salaries, which had been alluded to, they were not so large as those of some noblemen, and they were not spent in gambling and horse-racing, but in building churches and doing other good works. He proceeded to say that he believed these discussions did good to the Church itself, and were producing much of that improvement which worthy men within its pale were seeking to introduce. He only hoped that the Church would have credit for such improvement, and that these questions would be looked at in a liberal spirit. It was not all who cried for reform that really desired it; for it would be seen in the end that they were seeking to promote their own interests. It was not fair to reflect on the Church of England, for it was the most tolerant in the world; it allowed men to profess what religion they liked; it was not like the Church of Rome—it had no Inquisition—it did not withhold God's Word from the people, but sought to circulate it; all which things incontestibly prove the sincerity of the National Church. [The reverend gentleman, who was heard with the greatest attention, left the room almost immediately.] Mr. Carvell Williams, in replying, said: He agreed with Mr. Spencer that the utmost exertions should be made to advance religion; but he and those with whom he acted thought that the employment of the power and resources of the State, not only did not help, but positively hindered it. The Jewish economy could not be cited as a precedent on behalf of the Establishment; and even if it could, it would furnish no example of compulsory exactions for religious purposes. Referring to the revolutionary purposes attributed to Anti-state Churchmen, he said that it was neither fair nor just to charge men with designs which they repudiated—(cheers)—and that the injunction not to go too fast was really superfluous, for the obstacles they had to contend with were quite great and numerous enough to prevent their separating Church and State too soon or too violently. ("Hear," and laughter.) The reverend gentleman had praised the Church of England as the most tolerant of Churches: did he mean of State Churches? If so, that really was not saying much on its behalf; and as for the religious liberties enjoyed by Dissenters, did not all the world know that they had been wrung from the State in the teeth of the opposition of the State-Church, the intolerant character of which was declared by its own canons. (Cheers.) The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously; and another, expressing strong approval of the operations of the Liberation Society, was also passed. Messrs. Rutter, Michael, and G. P Evans, and the Rev. Messrs. Jones and Green, took part in the proceedings.

ABERDARE.—A numerous and spirited meeting was held in this rising town on the 25th August. Mr. Thomas Williams, of Mill-street, presided, and the Rev. Messrs. David Price, Rees, of Beaufort, and Davis, assisted the English deputation by delivering Welsh speeches.

LLANELLY.—On Friday evening, August 22, a meeting, to advocate the objects and claims of the above society, was held at Capel Als, Llanelly. The Rev. D. Rees occupied the chair. The Rev. Elijah Jacob, Swansea, addressed the meeting in Welsh, and advocated the principle of the society. J. C. Williams, Esq., the deputation, in a very interesting address in English, gave a lucid and impressive detail of the Society's proceedings, which served to quicken the minds of those present as regards the questions which the Liberation Society is endeavouring practically to solve. The Rev. J. Rhys Morgan afterwards spoke in Welsh. The attendance was not numerous, but we must say that to those who were present this visit of Mr. Williams has been an impulse in the right direction.

BURIAL BOARDS AND THE CLERGY.—The parish of Liverpool has just elected a burial board, the majority of which are Dissenters. An effort to place the rector on the board was resisted, on the ground of the pecuniary interest he has in the matter, but on a poll he was rejected by a considerable majority.

CHURCH-RATES AT LLANELLY.—On the 29th of August, at a meeting duly convened at the Town-hall,

the churchwardens of this parish proposed to make a rate for the general purposes of the church. Mr. John Jones was elected to the chair. Mr. Glascodine, one of the churchwardens, proposed a rate of twopence in the pound. Mr. Brown, the solicitor, seconded the motion. Mr. Benjamin Howell proposed an amendment to the effect that no rate be made, which was seconded by the Rev. W. Hughes, Baptist minister. Mr. R. T. Howell remarked that although he was a Churchman, he would, under the circumstances, oppose a compulsory rate, but he thought that a voluntary rate could be made. The Rev. David Rees said that a voluntary rate would be a contradiction in terms, that such a thing cannot be; should the churchwardens of their own accord provide a red or blue book (such as they had frequently seen in his hand, applying to them and the Churchmen of the place generally and never unsuccessfully), they would find the Dissenters ready to respond generously to their appeal. But, as any rate made in that meeting would be a *bona fide* rate, he would oppose the very semblance of it. He was sorry that the meeting should have been called to disturb the kind feelings that existed between all parties for the last twenty years. The churchwarden withdrew his motion, and the meeting separated hoping that such an attempt will never be made again in this parish.

CHURCH-RATES.—On Wednesday, at Garraway's, Mr. Clark, on offering to public auction a landed estate at Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, pointed out, among other advantages which it possessed, that there were no Church-rates paid on it, there being none in the parish, the requisite funds being raised by voluntary subscriptions, to the great satisfaction of both clergyman and the parishioners. The estate of 220 acres was ultimately knocked down at 9,600*l.*, being nearly the amount of the auctioneer's estimate.

CONVOCATION was prorogued on Thursday, by Dr. Twiss, the Vicar-General, until the 8th October.

JACQUET'S SECOND PROSECUTION.—The schoolmaster Jacquet, recently condemned by the Court of Chambery for pretended blasphemies against the Virgin Mary, and subsequently pardoned by the King of Sardinia, was summoned, three weeks since, before the Court of St. Julien, charged with a prior offence, that of having sold in Savoy New Testaments with notes. Jacquet, assisted by an official advocate, pleaded his own cause, and the Court, appreciating at its just worth the cause of religious liberty, pronounced his acquittal without qualification, free of costs.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Another fact connected with the present state of parties which may be regarded with complacency, is this—that while it is declared that the Palmerston Government is really doing Conservative work, and the followers of that Government ruefully allow that it is without a policy, and on that account, likely at any time to go to pieces, the Anti-State Church party have a well-understood, a practicable, and a vigorous policy, in pursuit of which they are undisturbed by internal discord. That the fact is recognised outside our own circle is evident, from a recent article in the *Nation*, which, judging from its mode of treating Mr. Miall's motion, is not influenced by feelings of regard for the English Voluntaries. In a recent article, in which opposition to the Whigs is insisted on with great elaboration, we find among the results stated to be likely to follow the expulsion of the Whigs, "the advent to power of a party which is not yet in the field as a candidate for office, but the elements of which are every day growing more numerous, and assuming greater consistency. No man can watch the language and tendencies of the men, whose youth, talents, and position point them out as future leaders of the country, without seeing that the old ideas and party words have lost all meaning with them. The party of the future will govern England. There will be a large extension of popular rights, a destruction of antiquated abuses. The Church of Ireland will be swept away; and that the Church of England will retain its character of a branch of the State, of a department of Government, with all the temporal prerogatives and advantages it now enjoys, is to the last degree improbable. In the way of this the Whigs are at present the obstruction, but it is impossible that they should be so long." We shall be glad to see the *Nation*, and the party whom it represents, labouring to realise this prediction.— *The Liberator for September.*

PROHIBITION OF OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN VICTORIA-PARK.—Sir Benjamin Hall has forbidden any further meetings for preaching in Victoria-park. The following statement, which savours of the autocratic style that characterised some of the honourable baronet's announcements in connexion with the Sunday Band controversy, appears in the *Times:* With the view of furthering the cause of temperance, leave was given by the First Commissioner of Works, in June last, to certain "total abstinence" societies, "Bands of Hope," &c., to assemble on different occasions, and march in procession through Victoria-park, and for a time no bad consequences resulted from this indulgence. These meetings, however, eventually led to some of another description, and the park has for the last few Sundays been studded by congregations of different persuasions, listening to the arguments of controversialists. On Sunday week a note was taken of the various meetings which assembled throughout the day. The following is the result: Two Protestant ministers addressed the multitude; five Immanuelites, of whom one was a woman; five "total abstainers;" and eleven infidels. Among the latter were two or three who used language of the most blasphemous description. One speaker gave utterance to sentiments of which the following fragments will serve as specimens: "If there is a God, he is the author of all evil;" "The Deity is unknown to man;" "All crime emanates from a belief in God;" "He knew nothing of a God." In consequence of these discreditable proceedings the First Commissioner, on Thursday, issued a notice of which the following is a copy:—

Victoria-park.—Notice.—Representations having been made of the great inconvenience which has been occasioned by the practice of Sunday preaching which has recently obtained in this park, and of the blasphemous language which has, in some instances, been used by the speakers, notice is hereby given, that it has been determined that no further meetings for the purpose of preaching, &c., can be permitted. All persons are, therefore, requested to abstain from attending such meetings, and to furnish every assistance in their power to the park constables and others, who have directions to prevent such assemblages as those of which complaints have been made. By order of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.—Mr. Righter, secretary of the Turkish branch of the Evangelical Alliance, writes from Constantinople as follows: "By a former mail I forwarded to you our first annual report, which takes a favourable view of the state and prospects of Turkey at the time it was presented. Then, the Hatti-Sheriff had just been proclaimed, granting full religious liberty to Christians and Mussulmans. The Government seemed sincere in carrying out its provisions. English and French troops were here to enforce them, if necessary. The Moslems themselves appeared more kindly disposed than ever towards Christians, and entirely ready to receive the Bible and listen to its teachings. Now that the foreign troops have been withdrawn, foreign influence seems in a great measure to have declined at the capital, and has entirely ceased in the interior. The Hatti-Sheriff has aroused the bigoted prejudices of the Mussulmans. Violent persecutions are excited against Protestants, both by the Christian sects and Moslems, and there is no protection or redress. Several aggravated cases have recently been brought before our notice. We have appealed again and again to the European ambassadors, who have interested themselves warmly in the matter, but have been unable to procure any relief to persecuted persons who have been imprisoned or banished. We have therefore decided to prepare a full report of these cases to present to the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance, hoping that through them the subject of the suffering Protestants in Turkey will be fully brought before the British public. Our hope in extending our Evangelical Alliance in Turkey is, that we may thereby secure religious liberty, and advance the cause of the Gospel in the East. But we must rely, in order to attain this, on the aid of Christians on the continent of Europe, and still more upon the powerful support of British influence and sympathy."

THE DENISON QUESTION.—We learn, on good authority, that there is a probability of Archdeacon Denison appealing from the sentence of the Archbishop to the Court of Arches of the province of Canterbury, and that it is anticipated that technical objections will be made to the proceedings of the Court below, which may result in a reversal of the sentence; thus saving the Archdeacon from the severe penalty of deprivation, or from the humiliating alternative of having to recant his alleged error. It is obvious that in this case the whole question of the consistency of a doctrine virtually amounting to Consubstantiation, with the formularies of the Establishment, will be shelved, with the slight qualification of its having been condemned in an inferior court.—*Christian Times.*

The *Western Times* announces the break-up of the school, established by Miss Sellon, the noted Tractarian, at Eldad, for the education of boys for a seafaring life. The desks, forms, &c., have been sold at Plymouth.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CANVASS.

A general meeting of canvassers connected with the South London Auxiliary Sunday-school Union was recently held at Trinity Chapel, Borough, for the purpose of receiving details of the results of the recent canvass, and for a free conference on the movement. Mr. W. H. WATSON, one of the secretaries of the Sunday-school Union, took the chair at seven o'clock. After singing and prayer, offered by the Rev. C. T. Keen, the CHAIRMAN stated the special object of the meeting. In the course of his speech he said: That the scheme of the Union has had the effect of rousing the religious feeling of the country concerning Sunday-school enterprise, we see plain enough, in the fact that, east, west, north, and south, similar efforts have been made, are being made, and will be made, until I believe every large town in the country will have had a canvass for scholars to the Sunday-school. Many of the results which have attended the canvass have been exceedingly gratifying; one of which, and that not the least, is that it has tended not a little to bring together those who were very much separated the one from the other. In the town of Liverpool, for example, it has been an entirely catholic movement. The Church of England has united with all bodies of Evangelical Dissenters, and the work has been carried through with the most perfect cordiality. And in the city of Manchester, where the bishop of that city took the chair at a meeting for the purpose of inaugurating the canvass, it will be carried on by both Church of England men and Dissenters merged into one body.

Mr. CULVERWELL then read a statement of what had thus far been accomplished, from which it appeared that the number of canvassers in the south of London had been 1,284; houses visited, 31,138; children between the ages of three and eighteen, 42,531; attendants at Sunday-schools, 23,628; number promised to attend 7,860; actual additions to the schools, 3,724. He also stated that upwards of 100,000 copies of the Rev. Samuel Martin's Address to Parents were distributed in connexion with this movement.

Mr. SMITH wished to know how many schools there were into which the 3,724 children had been received?—Mr. B. L. GREEN replied, that the returns that had been presented embraced sixty-five schools, thirty schools had still to report.—Mr. PRATT: Consequently, we are at present acquainted with only two-thirds of what has been done.

Various gentlemen engaged in teaching then detailed their experience, which was on the whole highly gratifying. It was stated that room had been found, though in some instances with difficulty, for all the new scholars; and a hope was expressed that the result of the present movement would be the organisation of a plan for a regular and systematic canvass of London in connexion with the school.

Mr. HOWE proposed that a second meeting, for eliciting the incidents attending the canvass should be called; which was seconded, and unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: In connexion with the observations regarding the effect of the canvass in promoting a catholic spirit among Christians, I may say that I believe the Jubilee movement of the Union had a considerable tendency in that direction. At the last anniversary meeting there were five members of Parliament upon the platform, and three clergymen, one of them the clergyman whose name has been alluded to this evening. I had a communication a few days since from a minister in the Newington Branch, who says: "The canvass has brought us so many scholars, that we cannot accommodate them without erecting a new school-room, which we have resolved to do. Will you come and lay the foundation-stone in September?" (Cheers.) From returns from 65 schools, it appears that nearly 4,000 children have been received. What a delightful fact this is; especially will it appear so when we remember the scriptural assurance, "He that winneth souls is wise," and "He who turneth a sinner from the error of his ways, saveth a soul from death, and hideth a multitude of sins." If the returns from the 30 schools still to report shall bear any proportion to the 65 already received, we shall have obtained from 5,000 to 6,000 fresh scholars to our schools. If they should only attend a few times, or not more than once, we cannot tell what good may result.

A cordial vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Watson for presiding, the proceedings were concluded with singing and the benediction.

A FUND FOR THE AUGMENTATION OF THE STIPENDS OF MINISTERS is being got up by the Unitarian body. The *Inquirer* reports that the amount already raised is 20,000*l.*, but this has been "contributed exclusively by sixteen individuals and families in the North of England."

THE REV. WILLIAM BARKER, of Blackburn, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church in Church-street, Blackfriars, to become their pastor, and will (D.V.) enter upon his duties there on the third Sabbath in September.

UNION CHAPEL, HERNE BAY.—During the past fortnight efforts have been making in this pleasant watering-place for the extinction of the debt on the chapel taken in exchange for the smaller one previously occupied. By the united exertions of friends on the spot and at a distance, a bazaar was opened in the Brunswick Rooms on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and all who kindly sent contributions will be happy to learn that it was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The entire proceeds of the various stalls amounted to above 120*l.* On the following Lord's-day two sermons were preached by the Rev. Josiah Viney, of London, when 17*l.* was collected. These sums, with a few donations, will leave in the hands of the treasurer, as the result of the present effort, above 140*l.* clear of all expenses, which, together with the amount previously collected, and liberal donations promised by the English Chapel Building Society and a generous friend, will nearly leave the chapel free of debt. About 50*l.*, however, is still required.

VICTORIA ROOMS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTHAMPTON.—The services connected with the public recognition of the Rev. P. Turner, late of St. Neots, as pastor of the above Church, took place on Sunday and Tuesday last. On Sunday (morning and evening) two admirable sermons were preached, to overflowing congregations, by the Rev. Samuel Luke, of Clifton, who appropriately discoursed, in the evening, on "The Religious Snares of the Age." On Tuesday, at half-past five, a large number of the members and friends took tea together in the rooms, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. T. Adkins, and who was supported by the Revs. F. Meadows, of Gosport; S. Luke, P. Turner, J. Wright, of the Scotch Church; S. S. Pugh, Baptist; J. Philp, Wesleyan; W. H. Bower, of Hythe; R. Laishley, of Itchen; and Sincox, of Shirley. Letters were also read during the evening from the Revs. J. Woodwark, A. M'Laren, and W. Roberts, regretting their inability to attend, in consequence of absence from home, but all heartily joining in the welcome accorded to the new pastor. After singing a hymn, and the Rev. J. Philp having engaged in prayer, one of the deacons (Mr. Nash) narrated the proceedings which had led the Church to make the selection they had done, and this was followed by the Rev. P. Turner narrating the considerations which had influenced him in accepting the invitation. Addresses suitable to the occasion were also delivered by the Chairman, and by Messrs. Meadows, Pugh, Wright, Philp, and Luke, and a deeply-interesting meeting was concluded by singing the doxology. The meeting was fully attended, and the welcome

given to the reverend gentleman by his ministerial brethren, sympathised in as it was by the members of his own and various Churches, was of the most cordial character, and must have been very cheering and gratifying to his feelings.—*Hampshire Independent.*

Correspondence.

AUSTRIAN DENIAL OF CICEROACCHIO'S MURDER REFUTED.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—S. Angeloni has requested me to translate the following letter. Will you kindly insert it in your columns? J. MERITON WHITE.

28, Ashley-place, six P.M., August 29.

Sir,—An article, furnished to the *Gazetta Officiale di Milano* by M. Enrico Montazio, the London correspondent, concerning the fate of Ciceroacchio, having been quoted by the English press, permit me to refute the statements made by the above-mentioned gentleman.

After a sneering allusion to the article in the *Times* on Garibaldi's letter, the correspondent alleges that Ciceroacchio and his children were not shot by the Austrians, but that they "*were drowned while endeavouring to cross a stream in their flight from Rome.* He who assures me of this fact," says the correspondent, "is an *ottimo galantuomo*—a certain Giuseppe Angeloni—who, after the fall of Rome, came to London, married an Englishwoman, and now earns an honest livelihood as an hotelkeeper, which employment he would find more profitable if his extreme good nature did not make him the dupe of so many emigrants, who, abusing his kindness, feed themselves at his expense."

I, Sir, am the humble individual with whose family affairs M. Montazio thinks fit to trouble the public. I feel obliged by the respectful terms in which he mentions me, and am sorry to be obliged to repay them by asserting that his statements concerning the information given by me to him about Ciceroacchio are utterly false. I remember, about two months since, when dining at my *table d'hôte*, M. Montazio questioned me concerning my poor friend. I replied, that I supposed he was dead, my invariable supposition about all of our friends of whose fate we are ignorant, and whom we know to be obnoxious to one or other of the Italian Governments. Had I been in possession of any particulars, a *table d'hôte* was not the place in which I should have revealed them, nor was M. Montazio the man I should have chosen for my confidant. But in this instance I was totally in the dark. When I parted from my friend in Rome he accompanied Garibaldi in his retreat, and I embarked for England in a steamer off Civita Vecchia, the 5th July, 1849. From that moment until General Garibaldi's letter appeared in the papers, I have waited anxiously for tidings, fearing the worst. Hence the "stream," the "crossings," and the "death by drowning," exist only in the inventive brain of the London correspondent of the *Gazetta Officiale di Milano*. Perhaps if I had been in the habit of receiving Austrian money for communications fabricated for an Austrian official journal I might have been in possession of Austrian secrets, and long since have given over hoping against hope that some future day might give me back my friend again. As it is, I am but a poor innkeeper; but so far from complaining of the "*mala fede di molti emigrati*," I am glad to see at my table those of my brothers exiled for the holy cause in which the noble Ciceroacchio and his sons, together with such myriads of our countrymen, have lived and died.

I have written a letter to this effect to the *Gazetta*, but well aware that it has no chance of insertion, I ask you, Sir, to give publicity to my statement. It is due to General Garibaldi, who affirms on the word and researches of Colonel Sacchi—that those seven brave ones fell by Austrian bullets—that false assertions should not prevent the inquiries of honest men into this matter. And for myself, I should grieve that my brothers in exile, and my brothers in my native land, should deem me a traitor to the common cause.

I am, with respect, yours,
G. ANGELONI.

32, Warwick-square, Aug. 29, 1856.

PROPOSED NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

A controversy arising out of Mr Heywood's motion in Parliament for an address to the Queen praying for the appointment of a commission to revise the authorised version of the Bible, has been going on for some time through the *Times*. Amongst the controversialists have been Dr. Cumming, who declares that King James's version was, on the whole, admirably executed, and that there is no occasion whatever for a new version. Several other correspondents have protested against this assertion. Mr. Francis Barham leans to a new translation:—

The truth (he says) must be told and acknowledged at last, without prejudice, passion, or partisanship; and here the truth is clear and demonstrable. It may be thus stated: that though the authorised version is correct in the great majority of instances, especially in the New Testament, there are many hundreds, yea, thousands of texts, susceptible of the most important and indubitable amendment. At present there is no English Bible which combines correct translation with correct arrangement; and if this great national desideratum should be executed, or even facilitated by the biblical scholarship of our times, it would excel in dignity, utility, and beauty all the literary works of the age.

A "Brief History of our Present Version" is given in a little pamphlet just published by the Rev. Francis Trench, Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Reading.

Dr. Cumming, in replying to the several criticisms his original remarks have produced, asks, "Where at present shall we find fifty-four such men as those who made the version in 1611?" and contends that no fifty-four men in the present day would be unanimous in proposing corrections, or that their version would be so universally accepted as the present. He concludes:—

I cannot look around at the Broad Church, and the Low Church, and the High Church parties within the Church of Englannd, or at the keen controversies that rage without her walls—not to speak of other peculiarities incidental to our day—without an earnest and anxious wish that our country may hold fast that which is at present so widely accepted—our glorious common version; and that those gentlemen who are agitating for a new and improved version may at present at least meet with no very full or hearty response. Difficulties are not impossibilities, but sometimes they are nearly so. I feel very great sympathy with Mr. Barham in his temperate and judicious reflections. I feel with him the desirableness of certain emendations. But from tolerably extensive reading on the subject, I am convinced that any attempt to carry into action even the moderate corrections which he proposes would unsettle more than it is likely to establish, and entirely fail to counterbalance by its good the mischief it would originate. Scholars would argue still, the unlearned would be alarmed, and a translation which combines the grandeur of Milton and the felicities of Shakspeare, and carries with it the devout homage and deep veneration of the millions of our people, would, in all probability, suffer considerably in the issue. Let us learn to labour and to wait.

"A Clergyman" remarks that Dr. Cumming has shifted his ground of objection between his first and third letters. First, it would be a "party revision;" now he does not think it likely that the Church of England contains a body of scholars and divines who could revise the Bible in such a manner "as to be accepted by various denominations within and without the Church." He questions the assertions of the reverend doctor that a new version would be generally unacceptable, and maintains that unless the Church "publish a new version, there will soon be a variety of versions":—

The forty-seven men (not fifty-four, as Dr. Cumming states, for seven of the fifty-four died before the work commenced) who published our present version were, indeed, able masters of the English language and of the art of translation, but they were not critical scholars. The Church of England possesses a body of men at this day who are infinitely superior to the translators of James I.'s reign in a knowledge of all those niceties of the Hebrew and Greek languages on which a faithful translation must mainly depend.

The real truth is, unless the Church of England will publish an authorised version of the present translation of the Bible, there will very soon be a variety of versions, and those versions—however stained by individual instances of unfairness—will in many respects be superior to our present translation; and they who resist all attempts at a revision by authority of the Church incur the fearful responsibility of exposing God's Word to the certain danger of variety of erroneous interpretation.

The Rev. C. Malan, Vicar of Broadwindsor, has published a pamphlet, setting forth at length the objections to any revision of the authorised version. In a letter to the *Times* he says:—

For my part, I have found from personal study that, as I state in my work, the authorised version of the Old Testament is, generally speaking, less paraphrastic, and is therefore a more correct rendering of the Hebrew, than the Septuagint, and the versions which follow them wholly or in part; such as the Armenian, the Ethiopic, the Coptic, the Vulgate, the Arabic, and even the Syriac, for this too bears evident proofs of having been tampered with after the Greek Vulgate; and as regards the New Testament, I find that the English Bible agrees best with the old versions which rank highest in critical importance on account of their age, their faithfulness, and their accuracy. Thus, taking in general, as a specimen of the whole book, the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, which consists of forty-seven verses, I find that the English Bible agrees entirely in forty-two verses with the Syriac of Beschito, in thirty-six (out of thirty-seven) with the Gothic of Ulphilas, in thirty-nine with the Slavonic and with the Armenian, in twenty-eight with the Coptic, and in twenty with the Ethiopic. A similar collation of the English Bible with those versions of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians gives the same average result. Surely, Sir, this is sufficient to bid us rest and be at peace, for the present at least, and until no doubt hovers any longer over the sacred text itself.

As to the *necessity* of having a new version, I fear it is a mere apology for a change. If the present version has been good enough for those who have gone before during 250 years, it is assuredly good enough for those who come after, unless these be worse than their progenitors—a fact no one will admit. None of the alterations proposed involve any vital truth; they are not, therefore, necessary. Those that might be advisable consist chiefly in expressions which are needlessly rendered verbally, and which only wound the ear, and are unfit for public use. Beyond that, I apprehend, alterations should be few. Of course, none in doctrine—the Church is already militant enough as it is; and in diction, few alterations in that respect would be an improvement upon the lofty yet simple and melodious style of the English Bible. It cannot, therefore, be *adapted*, as some will have it, to the present state of the language, for this borrows its great beauty chiefly from the consecrated pages of the authorised version. As regards the recent discoveries of manuscripts, let us wait till those discoveries are made good by universal approval. Meanwhile, no translation can or ought to keep pace with such discoveries, otherwise we should have a periodical, if not a perennial, issue of fresh translations of the Bible; and then what would become of long-cherished associations, of innate religion in the land, and of the instinctive love of the people for their Bible? They would soon perish, and for ever.

Some portion of the press has taken part in the discussion—the balance of opinion being decidedly against any interference. The *Spectator* very forcibly states the argument, for and against revision. The article concludes by adverting to the difference which such an attempt would evoke: "Why, in addition to the inherent difficulty of interpreting ancient thought into modern thought, of making allowance for the changes in the associations that cluster round and become a living part of corresponding terms in two languages—of penetrating through the husk of language to the mind of the man who used it—we should have to contend with theological bias, with metaphysical bias, of the most various, contrary, and obstinate character. It would be impossible to exclude this bias, impossible to counteract it. The present generation might see the opening of the conferences for a revised translation of the Bible, but they would only close when the last Protestant doctor had seen all his colleagues depart for that land where there is no confusion of tongues, and survived to do exactly what De Wette has done in our day for the whole Bible, and many Englishmen for parts of it,—and that is, to publish a new translation soley on his own responsibility and by his own lights. In short, we believe that, however desirable an authoritatively correct version of the Bible in the vulgar tongue may be, and however practicable it may be to scholars to improve the present version, the time is not yet come, if it ever is to come, for removing this matter from the sphere of independent private exertion. When by private exertion success has been attained, it will not be difficult to turn that success to the public advantage."

The *Patriot* takes the same ground, objecting also to the settlement of such a question by the authority of the State. The *Leeds Mercury* thinks that the time has not come, if it should ever arrive, when such a task could be attempted. "Until the advocates of a State revision of the Bible can point to a general consent of the people in this direction, the very fact of their being unable to do so shows that the work which they propose would not meet with that popular affection and esteem which might enable it to displace the present version."

Several attempts have been made both in this country and in America to improve upon the authorised version, but, as it would seem, without any distinguished success. There is for instance a Unitarian version, but we believe that the very respectable body for whose use it was intended, and their learned and able ministers generally use both in private and public worship the ordinary translation. The American Bible Union, (whose members are, we understand, generally Baptists, holding Unitarian views,) is now engaged upon a new version, but as it is far from completion, and we have had no opportunity of studying it, we must refrain from expressing any opinion as to its value. Certain extracts lately given by Dr. Cumming would lead us to infer that it was very strongly tinged with, or rather perhaps *immersed* in, the peculiar views of its projectors. We believe that the best modern version was that made by Dr. Boothroyd, whom some of our older readers may remember as a learned Independent minister at Pontefract. That version, however, did not meet with any favour, excepting among professed divines. It is, indeed, a striking proof of the excellence of our authorised version, and of the strong hold which it has taken upon the affections of the people, that so few eminent linguists or controversialists have thought fit to present new translations, and that in the few instances where they have done so, their labours have not been generally acceptable even to those for whom they were primarily intended. We think it may thence be fairly inferred that if the received version is not the best possible, it is at all events the best hitherto presented to the English public.

We freely admit, however, that it is of the highest importance that we should have the most accurate translation of the Bible which can possibly be obtained,—that we should not rest satisfied with mere comparative goodness,—and that we should not allow mere prejudices in favour of the present version to stand in the way of another which might be a great and decided improvement upon it. It cannot be denied that there are some mistakes both in style and matter in the authorised version. Thus the text about the three heavenly witnesses must be given up, and there are some antiquated words and idioms, which might with advantage be replaced by those in modern use. The divisions into chapters and verses might with great advantage be dispensed with in all those copies of the Bible which are used for continuous reading, and not for mere reference, as they are generally hurtful to the sense, and in some cases utterly destroy the meaning of the sacred authors. Many persons are so accustomed to chapter and verse, that they would at first sight perhaps hardly know the old Bible without these familiar landmarks. But they are only modern inventions, designed to facilitate the reference to the Concordance; and their removal, and the printing of the Bible in ordinary paragraphs would much facilitate its connected and intelligent perusal. This has already been done in many of the modern Greek Testaments, and the Tract Society has published an excellent edition of the English Bible in which chapter and verse are discarded.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Biarritz, which states that the sea bathing has been of great service to the Empress, and that the climate is most favourable to the health of the Prince Imperial. A letter from Bayonne thus refers to the daily habits of the little Court of Biarritz:—

The Empress enjoys her sea-bathing with as much pleasure and with as little etiquette as when she was a comparatively obscure frequenter of this delightful watering-place. The Emperor and she walk on the beach, the heights, or the rocks, like anyone else, without the least state. They have their little dinner parties and receptions, to which the local authorities and a few friends and relations of Mademoiselle Montijo (before Mademoiselle Montijo dreamt of being an Empress) are, of course, invited. Their life passes very simply and very agreeably, and, but for the greater number of visitors whom the presence of an Emperor in such a place naturally attracts, no other change is observable. The Emperor and Empress may be met every day wandering among the "highways and byways" of the town and liberties of Biarritz. They and the Imperial infant are in excellent health, so far as appearances can be trusted. Their newly-constructed house has not turned out as they expected. Its low situation and its nearness to the sea expose it to constant humidity.

Marshal Serrano, the new Spanish Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived at Bayonne and has been received by the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* announces that the evacuation of the East is completely terminated. The vessel on board of which the last French soldiers embarked left the Bosphorus on the 16th.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "You will be much astonished to learn now, for the first time, that on the 15th March last, (the day before the birth of the Imperial Prince,) five individuals were sentenced to death by the Assize Court of Paris for an attempt upon the life of the Emperor. The judgments are separate, and it does not appear whether the men were accomplices in one common action, or whether there were several distinct attempts to assassinate his Majesty." The *Constitutionnel* says the sentence by default against the individuals condemned for the affair known as that of the Hippodrome and Opera Comique, has just been placarded. This affair dates as far back as 1853.

The following appears in a Parisian correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge*: "Just as the Emperor was about to leave Paris for Biarritz, the commission of the United Mutual Benefit Societies waited upon him to present their general report. The president of the commission had a most important conversation with the Emperor on this occasion. Calling his Majesty's attention to the great falling off in the number of subscribers—there are 80,000 fewer members of the societies than there were last year—he explained that these figures of 80,000 represented the workmen who could no longer find lodgings in Paris, and had emigrated *extra muros*, where they lived as they could. The Emperor was much startled by the statement, and exclaimed, 'But they are building a great deal in Paris; they are building incessantly.' 'Yes, Sire,' the President answered, 'but unfortunately the houses now building are only suited to the rich and middle classes.' 'I must,' said the Emperor, 'I must absolutely find a remedy for this state of things.' Such was the rapid conversation, the accuracy of which I can certify. It is said to-day, that to carry out the Imperial promise, a project of law is in preparation, fixing a tariff of house rent, to be based upon the cost price of the house, and the money that may have been laid out upon it."

Some time since the Paris papers published an address of the French students to the students of Turin. Legal proceedings, as we suppose they must be called, have been in consequence taken against these journals. Count Walewski thought he saw in the address a step towards Piedmontese propagandism, and communications have passed on the subject between him and Count Cavour. The latter disclaims all responsibility, which he throws upon the French Government for having permitted the address to be published. Hopes are entertained that the proceedings against the papers will be dropped.

SPAIN.

The O'Donnell Ministry has published a decree definitively dissolving the National Guard, which is preceded by a long exposition, the result of a "calm study of that institution" on the part of the Ministers. They describe it as having been "an element of unceasing perturbation," a "preventative of all salutary reforms," the "constant opponent of every established government;" the "instrument of passions, egotistical interests, and party rivalship;" in short, an institution "incompatible with the normal government of the State." The only exception in its favour is the conduct of the National Guard in the civil war, when it is admitted that it gave "signal proofs of valour and constancy."

The *Times* Paris correspondent remarks, that O'Donnell had better look to himself: "The first act of the drama seems nearly played out. It leaves him in the centre of the stage, still the chief and dominant figure. On either hand are seen the piled arms and reversed colours of the National Guard; in the background are the closed doors of the Cortes, and tasteful transparencies display the word 'Vicalvaro' and the figures '1845.' In the next act fresh characters may appear upon the scene. It is said that Marshal Narvaez's celebrated charger, on which he has already ridden rough-shod over Spain, is again saddling, and that this time the Pyrenees will not be the limit of his journey. The O'Donnell, we well know, is *sans peur*, as becomes his soldier's coat and his Irish blood; but fearlessness does not always save from a fall, and if he be wise he will be on his guard against perils from Valencia."

The marriage of the Infanta Donna Amalia and Prince Adalbert took place at Madrid, with great pomp, on the 26th inst. In the afternoon of the 23rd the solemn ceremony of the signing of the marriage contract of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria with the Infanta Donna Amalia took place in the chamber of the Queen. The Infanta wore a light blue gown, without any lace or ornament, and the Prince a red uniform and white trousers. The marriage portion of the Infanta stated in the contract is 7,000,000 reals, and the Prince gives, as pin-money, to his bride 44,000fl. annually.

Intelligence from Spain, of the 27th, announces the resignation of General San Miguel, Commandant of the Halberdiers.

The *Epoca* states that the Government would shortly notify to the Duke of Valencia, M. Gonzales Bravo, and other personages abroad, that they were at liberty to return to Spain, but the former is not to come to Madrid.

The law of *dêsamortisation* (secularising ecclesiastical property formerly held in mortmain) will, it is rumoured, be put in execution by the Government, to supply immediate wants. The *Estrella*, a journal of the Ultramontane clerical paty, says: "The Junta of *dêsamortisation* at Madrid holds two meetings every week, and at every meeting 1,500 of the schedules filed must be disposed of. At this rate there will be 3'000 properties authorised at Madrid to be sold in each week, or 12,000 in the course of a month. Orders have been given in the provinces to sell fifty estates every day."

The marriage bells that now ring merrily at Madrid to celebrate the wedding of a Spanish Princess may serve at the same time, says the *Times* Paris correspondent, to toll the knell of Spanish liberty. The country, we are told, is perfectly tranquil; but provisions are scarce and exorbitantly dear, and there is incendiarism in the South. As to the real state of the country and of the feeling of the nation, there are scanty means of knowing, for the press is no longer free. The Liberal papers have declared themselves unable to comment on the decree suppressing the National Guard, the authorities having interdicted the discussion of political questions. With respect to the finances, there are already symptoms of embarrassment. Just before Espartero's Government fell, there were 100,000,000 reals in the Treasury. The O'Donnell Ministry has just agreed to pay a bonus of 15,000*l.* to the Spanish bank to hold 60,000,000 reals at their disposal for six months.

M. P. de la Escoura, ex-Minister, major of the national guard of Madrid, and Bercerra and Camara captains in the same force, had been formally summoned to present themselves before a court-martial.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Bayonne writes as follows on the supposed policy of the English and French Government in respect to Spain:—

A communication has been made through our Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid to the Spanish Government, recommending the adoption of a tolerant and liberal policy and of a constitutional administration. In a word, nothing could be better than the advice given to General O'Donnell. I cannot affirm whether an identical communication has been made by the French Government, but I have good reasons for believing that the opinion and wishes of the Emperor Napoleon on that subject do not differ much from those of Lord Clarendon. On a recent occasion the Emperor expressed himself very frankly, and I should say very warmly on the question. England and France, he said, had no longer any undignified rivalry in Spain. He wished and hoped that General O'Donnell would avoid all reactionary measures, and govern constitutionally, though not weakly. The Emperor seems so little disposed towards a reactionary policy that he has expressed his disapproval of the absolute dissolution of the National Guard. As a general rule his Majesty thinks it unstatemanlike and imprudent to adopt any measure of an irritating kind, for which there is no paramount necessity. On the same occasion the Emperor alluded, in marked terms, to the Anglo-French alliance, which he still thinks indispensable for the tranquillity of Europe. It is not merely as regards the North that he believes that alliance to be necessary; England and France should also be united on the questions of Spain and Italy. I cannot say whether the Emperor feels any serious doubts of the duration of peace; but I believe he does not think that England and France would be justified in doing anything which would render them less effective in action than they have been.

You cannot imagine (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*) the great activity which is now employed by the Absolutist party. Intriguing at Madrid, they have succeeded in imposing upon the Cabinet measures prepared for it according to the system of *el rey neto*. In the provinces, aided by the money which is supplied by the French Legitimist party, they are getting up a general insurrection, which will be provoked by the rigorous measures the Government must take, when the opposition to the law of *désamortisation* shall have been thoroughly manifested.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome on the 19th, in the *Indépendance Belge*, confirms the intelligence that several towns of the Papal States have threatened to suspend the payment of taxes, and adds that the Municipal Council of Forli has followed the example of Bologna, Ravenna, and Ancona, and has petitioned the Government to put an end to the Austrian occupation.

"The mission of Baron de Bach to Milan," says the *Constitutionnel*, "appears to be two-fold; first, to ascertain whether the state of public opinion is sufficiently satisfactory for the establishment of the representative system, called the provincial congregations, and at the same time to satisfy himself as to whether the effect of that measure on the people will be such that the Emperor Francis Joseph would be well received in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which he has an idea of visiting."

The experiment made at Massa Carrara did not suffice to open the eyes of the Mazzinian party, and convince them that armed attempts have now lost all chance of succeeding. A band of about thirty young men lately landed in the Maremma, near Orbitello; but a detachment of Tuscan Gendarmes easily routed them, with the loss of a few prisoners. Mazzini was said to be in Piedmont; but others considered it more likely that he remained concealed in Switzerland, whence he continually forwards proclamations to his partisans in Central Italy, where he still exercises some influence.

A letter from Tuscany, in the *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, states that the subscription for the 100 guns intended for the new fortifications of Alessandria is proceeding with extraordinary rapidity in the Grand Duchy. The lists are being publicly circulated, notwithstanding the efforts of the police. Among the chief subscribers may be mentioned Marquis Gino Capponi and Advocate Galeotti. At Leghorn a great number of porters have subscribed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, alluding to the presence of Prince Murat at Aix-les-Bains, refers to the report of a Muratist Neapolitan Congress, and writes:—

The Prince arrived at Aix some days ago, accompanied by Messrs. Aurelio Saliceti, and Lizabe Rufoni. He has since been joined by his sister, the Countess Pepoli, and by his nephews, Counts Pepoli, and Tadini. M. Montanelli was expected from Paris. It is known that he took out a passport the other day. The three gentlemen above named—Messrs. Saliceti, Rufoni, and Montanelli—formely Republicans, are said to be the most active and influential agents of the Muratist intrigue. There are small grounds for believing that the Muratists have any chance of success. All the most respectable and influential Neapolitan emigrants have already protested against their views, and have signed and published in the newspapers formal declarations to that effect. None of the letters we receive from Naples speak of the Murat party as of any importance.

The Naples correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: "His Majesty is still at Castellamare, and guarded so closely that he himself appears to be almost a State prisoner. Thus the city is full of spies and policemen; the hotels are called upon to send their lists of arrivals daily; the Wood, that delightful resort of the visitor, is closed to the public; and sentinels, placed in view of one another, guard the descent from the Palace to the road. When the King is expected to pass, orders are given to all who may be upon the road to stop, and to diverge into another road." The disaffection of a certain portion of the Neapolitan troops—among them the 1st regiment of Grenadiers—is confirmed by later advices. The Grenadiers have been sent to work on a railroad.

The Austrian fortress of Pola, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Venice, threatens to become the Sebastopol of the Adriatic. Strangers are quite as jealously kept out, and very little as really known of the result of the eighteen millions expended by Austria within the last three years in the construction of this first marine military arsenal. A letter from Turin says:—

With the exception of Gibraltar there is not a more impregnable fortress in Europe than Pola, not only from its position, but from the art and science with which it has been constructed. It commands the entrance into the Gulf of Venice, and into that large bay in which Venice is placed. The water to the very shores is so deep that vessels of large burden can approach in safety, and the bay is sheltered from every wind that blows, and so extensive as to harbour an immense fleet. The neighbouring hills are crowned with enormous batteries, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre. The numerous islets are turned into forts similarly armed, so that there is not perhaps in all Europe a more formidable fortress and arsenal than Pola. Austria during the last three years has spent more than eighteen millions of francs, and, besides the impregnable fortress of Pola, has constructed three docks, where she is now building and equipping men-of-war. She has enlisted into her naval service officers of every nation, but principally Prussians, Swedes, and Norwegians. All along her side of the Adriatic are fishermen engaged in the Tun fishery; as soon as the sons of these fishermen attain the age of fifteen they are drafter into the Austrian marine, and in a few years will become first-rate seamen.

There are conflicting reports as to the course likely to be pursued by the Western Powers towards Naples. The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "The report gains strength here that France and England are determined to persist in the remonstrances addressed to the King of Naples, and to follow them up, should he continue obstinate, by demonstrations calculated to bring him to his senses. I mention this merely as a report. It has been further rumoured to-day that there is an intention of sending a squadron to the Bay of Naples." In the *Morning Post* of yesterday we find the following from Paris: "I have just received a despatch from Naples. I believe I may assure you that some late efforts on the part of France and England to induce his Sicilian Majesty to reconsider his reply to the joint notes of Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor have entirely failed."

The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 28th ult. states that Rome is shortly to be evacuated by the French, whose duties will then be limited to garrisoning Civita Vecchia. Their place at Rome is to be supplied by Swiss troops, which are being constantly enrolled. A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* of Brussels writes, on the other hand: "I have heard from what I consider as good authority that the French garrison is about to be increased by the addition of another brigade."

TURKEY.

M. de Boutanieff, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 19th. He landed at Bouyouk Déré. Mohammed Kepreli Pasha was to leave on the 21st for Moscow. The Russians have not yet evacuated Boucora, Bayazid, and the environs of that town. The Russians completely evacuated Kars on the 4th of August. The fortifications of that place have been left intact, except two forts which have been destroyed. The Russians have blown up Toultcha, on the Danube. France has given 120,000fr. towards the restoration of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, which the French used as an hospital during the war.

The *Star of the Danube* announces that Russia gives up Bolgrad. The Porte has established councils for the repression of crime in several provinces. Admiral Lord Lyons will leave the Bosphorus after the evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russians. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart is cruising in the Euxine, in the direction of Anapa, without any definite object. Admiral Achmed has arrived from Trebizonde. The army of Batoum is dissolved. The Russian Commission for settling the Asiatic boundary had arrived at Tiflis.

It is stated in a Constantinople letter in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, that the fortifications of Kars are to be re-established, and that it is to be made a fortified place of the first order. Works are also to be undertaken to complete the fortifications of Erzeroum and Van. These three places belong to Turkish Armenia, and form the line of defence of the Asiatic frontiers of the empire on the side of Persia and of the Russian possessions.

"It is positively stated," says the *Pays*, "that the ports of Reni, Ismail, and Kilia, situated on the

Danube, and restored to Moldavia in virtue of the treaty of Paris, are about to be declared free ports. These places, before they were in possession of Russia, enjoyed the most extensive commercial franchises, and they acquired therefrom a degree of prosperity which they have never since recovered."

AMERICA.

Congress adjourned on the 18th ult. at noon, without passing the Army Appropriation Bill. The President immediately issued a proclamation for an extra session on the 21st. The House broke up in a row. The Democrats asked for an extension of the session, which was refused, by which action the Army and many other bills were lost. It is stated that many bills failed to receive the President's signature from want of time. Southern members are very indignant with President Pierce for calling the extra session, as a number of them had previously met and addressed him a letter requesting him not to do so. It is said the Army Bill will be passed at once, and all attempts at general legislation resisted. The members were leaving Washington, and it was doubtful whether there would be a quorum for the extra session. The Senate concurred with the House in giving the notice to the Collins steamship line to terminate the contract.

There was great excitement in Mobile in consequence of the sale of abolition books there. A Vigilance Committee was formed, and the offending parties ordered to leave the city in five days.

Letters from Havannah represent the yellow fever as very bad there. The decree creating General Concha Marquis of the Havannah and Viscount of Cuba had been made public. The news of insurrection in Spain had caused much excitement.

From Kansas there is the following telegraphic news in the New York journals: "Last Monday night 200 Freesoilers attacked the town of Franklin, Kansas, in which were only twenty pro-slavery men. The fight lasted four hours, and four pro-slavery men and six Freesoilers were killed. The assailers robbed the post-office, and then set it on fire, and finally retreated, carrying off the cannon of the town. Later reports say that seventeen Free-soilers were killed and wounded. 100 United States' troops occupied the town the next day. 300 of Lane's men have entered Topeka."

This news is confirmed by another despatch from Chicago, although the accounts vary in the details. The Free-soilers are stated to have made the important discovery of the existence of an organised plan on the part of the pro-slavery men to concentrate men, arms, and ammunition at different points of the territory, for the purpose of making a sudden and general attack immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and expelling all the Free-state settlers. It is stated that twelve fortified blockhouses have been erected at different pro-slavery points, well supplied with cannon, rifles, and ammunition, and garrisoned principally by Missourians. The attack was made on the fort at Franklin by the Free-state men for the purpose of securing the arms deposited there, and they seem to have effected their object. Among the rifles thus obtained possession of were many seized at Lawrence last May by the pro-slavery men. Further disturbances were anticipated.

The yellow fever was on the decline at Quarantine, and the apprehension that it would come to New York had died out.

There were terrific storms at New Orleans from the 10th to the 20th August. At Crot Island, a summer resort, every house was swept away. Two hundred lives are believed to have been lost; and at Grand Caillou Island, another watering-place, thirty more: altogether between two and three hundred. The screw-steamer Nautilus went down in the storm, and all on board perished. The cotton, corn and sugar crops are incalculably damaged. The despatch from New Orleans states that Bloblege, Honduras, was nearly destroyed by fire on July 15.

Advices dated Mexico, August 8, state that the Government are taking active measures against Nidaurri, and believe he would submit. New articles guaranteeing religious toleration are added to the Constitution.

The *Panama Star and Herald* publishes the following "private and reliable" advices from Nicaragua: "Walker's position is a most precarious one. He has only 1,200 followers—all told—while Rivas, who still contends that he is president, is fortifying himself at Canendagua, and has already 3,000 well-armed troops. He has the sympathy of the entire country, except the few Americans who still adhere to Walker, and his countrymen are daily rushing to his standard. Honduras and Guatemala are organising forces to invade Nicaragua, and drive Walker from the country; and it is understood that as soon as the dry season resumes—now near at hand—they will make a descent on Nicaragua. Rivas will, of course, receive their sympathy and co-operation, as Walker is now regarded by the people of Nicaragua as an usurper."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council on May 29, by the Governor, communicating the news of the treaty of peace, and also intimating that Her Majesty proposes to send at once, at Imperial charge, not less than some 8,000 able-bodied young men of the British German Legion, organised, disciplined, with their own officers, to fill up the vacant spaces on the borders. "The number of non-commissioned officers and privates who would offer themselves, and be eligible for this service, would amount perhaps to 8,000, and it is likely that a large proportion of officers would accompany them. The greater number of the men would have wives and families, and if it were thought desirable, others not at present married would be glad to enter that state with the prospect of a fixed settlement. The German Legion would arrive at the Cape in complete military organisation, armed with the Enfield rifle, and with camp equipage, and would be located as policy and circumstances should dictate. Her Majesty's Government express a hope that so valuable an addition to the population and defence of the colony will receive temporary encouragement and assistance from the local legislature; and in the confident expectation that this hope will be fully realised, the Governor invites the co-operation and concurrence of the Legislative Council in any measures which may be found necessary to carry out this object." Committees of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly were nominated to take into consideration the arrangements necessary for the location of the new immigrants. The House of Assembly intimated its willingness to grant 40,000*l.* in aid of the new settlement.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland Indian mail brings advices from Calcutta to the 17th, and Bombay to the 29th July. The principal incident of general interest recorded in the journals, is the murder of Mr. Horsley, a young man, first assistant to the collector at Bellary, in the Madras Presidency. He was found stabbed: a servant, awakened by his cries, reached his room in time to see three men hastening away. It is supposed that the men were robbers, and that, disturbed in their plundering, they killed Mr. Horsley to favour the escape of the party.

The cholera, which had attained to fearful proportions in some of the cities of the North-west Provinces, is now rapidly disappearing under more favourable atmospherical conditions. Among the victims to the disorder at Delhi is the heir apparent of the titular Great Mogul, in the fortieth year of his age. He is said to have been a quiet, gentlemanly person, well known to many Europeans of the station.

There is no news of much moment from Oude, but every letter or tale is suggestive of peace and progress. Cholera had been prevalent at Lucknow in the ranks of the 52nd Light Infantry, but there, as in the north-west, it was disappearing as the rain fell more plentifully.

The recent agitation among the Parsees on the secession to Christianity of four of their body in Bombay, of whom three returned, and one at Ahmednugger, has rendered them exceedingly alert in regard to the proceedings of others. A Parsee teacher in the Elphinstone Institution was recently accused by some native papers of directly inculcating the doctrines of Christianity, contrary to express orders. On investigation of the charge by Government it was discovered to be groundless. Indeed, in the course of the inquiry it appeared that some of the native teachers were in the habit of going into the opposite extreme, even to the omission of passages alluding, however indirectly, to the founder of the Christian religion. This the Government deprecates, on the very intelligible ground that it 'operates unfairly as regards the pupils, by interfering with their progress in an acquaintance with the literature of England and other countries, simply as literature, and without reference to the religious opinions of the writers.

Lord Canning, we hear from Calcutta, had been unwell, and is ordered to sea for a cruise.

A missionary who has just returned from Ava, brings some pleasing intelligence from Pegu. He considers the population rapidly reviving. The great emigration which occurred during the war has ceased, and the stream has set in for the south. Night after night Burmese families make their way over the frontier, and announce to the authorities their determination to settle. The Karens, always devoted to the British, are pressing in from all quarters. They are exceedingly well treated, and express their determination, not in units or tens, but in thousands, to become Christians. Meanwhile, they are cultivating the jungle, taking contracts, setting up shops, starting fleets of trading boats, and generally enriching themselves and us. It is their industry which has so greatly improved the revenue. The delight of the Karens at finding themselves equal to the Burmese, and their evidence in courts of law, is said to be most affecting.

The intelligence from Hong-kong is to the 10th of July. "The rebels were making head in all directions." They had defeated the Imperial troops at Kwangsi; and a victory gained by them at Ching Kiang-foo had spread terror to the important commercial city of Soochow. Notwithstanding her internal troubles, China is still able to supply us with plenty of tea. The total export for the year ended the 19th of June was nearly 6,000,000 pounds in excess of the export of the year previous, and 20,000,000 pounds (or an increase of nearly a fourth of the whole export) over that of the year ended June, 1853.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Two girls in the island of Funen, Denmark, have caught the warm blood of a criminal who was beheaded—and drunk it. Such a draught is held by some of the Denmark people to be an infallible preservative against epilepsy and apoplexy.

Cardinal Antonelli, when informed, the other day, of the proceedings of the Municipal Councils of Bologna and Ravenna voting petitions to his Holiness for the removal of the Austrian garrisons, and for giving effect to the municipal law of 1850, said, ironically, "Ah! they have learnt, then, from the Paris Congress how to write memorandums: let them go to the Congress to get their application granted."

Baron Von Scheel Plessen, ex-Minister of Holstein, and President of the Holstein Assembly, has been impeached by the Holstein Diet, on the ground of unconstitutional acts. The trial was brought to a close on the 26th. The result will not be made public for some days.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, announces the death of Staudigl the singer. He died in a madhouse.

When the electric cable, about 130 miles long, had been laid down from Cape Spartivento nearly to Galita Island, to form a link of the European and African line, a violent storm arose, and to save the lives of the people on board the Dutchman steamer, it was found necessary to abandon the cable. It had been insured for 30,000*l.* This is the second cable lost in attempting to carry out this enterprise.

A letter, dated Stuttgart, August 22, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that Lindpainter died at Nonnenhorn, on the Lake of Constance, on the 21st instant.

The earthquake which was so severely felt at Philipville, in Algeria, ten days since, seems to have been general throughout the basin of the Mediterranean. Two slight shocks were felt at Genoa on the 21st and 22nd, and at Mahon in the Balearic Islands, a rather severe shock occurred on the 21st. The sea at the same time rose in an extraordinary manner, and caused considerable damage in the port. On the following day a second but less violent shock was felt, the oscillation appearing to be from east to west.

Cardinal Viale Prela, the Papal nuncio at Vienna, left that city for Rome on the 24th.

A band of brigands lately entered Lepsisti, in Macedonia, and took away into captivity the schoolmaster of the place with all his scholars; the brigands have demanded a ranson of 500,000 piastres.

The *Morning Post* gives prominence to the following paragraph: "We believe we shall be found correct in anticipating that the allied forces will not be withdrawn from Greece at present. Intelligence in our possession makes it certain that there is no intention of taking a step which would be most unadvisable in the actual condition of affairs at Athens itself and throughout the Greek kingdom."

Another caravan of pilgrims left Marseilles on Friday last, by the Tamise, for the Holy Land. At their head was the Bishop of Gradwardein. The patriarch of Antioch, who is returning to his see, took passage by the same steamer.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has just sent, as a gift to the Emperor Alexander, a splendid copy of the well known religious work of Thomas à Kempis, entitled "De Imitatione Christi," printed and bound in the Imperial workshops.

The *German Journal* of Frankfort states, from Bucharest, that, on the 15th, the Consul-General of France gave a grand dinner to the Ministers and Consuls of the foreign Powers, and that a toast was drunk to the union of the Principalities.

A letter from Simferopol states that all the Russian troops have now evacuated the Crimea, with the exception of a very small garrison at Sebastopol, and a few gendarmes and cossacks at all the other points which had been occupied by the Allies.

General Changarnier has arrived at Ostend, and is expected to make a stay there of several weeks.

The Swedish Chambers have admitted the desirability of fortifying Stockholm upon a new plan, and of constructing a series of defensive works in the valley of Maeler, on the banks of the lake of that name, which communicates with the Baltic Sea. They have further voted a sum of money for the necessary preliminary surveys.

The cholera has considerably diminished in Lisbon, and hopes are entertained that in a short time it will altogether disappear. The deaths are now only about sixteen a day.

The Pasha of Egypt has ordered a new expedition to be organised to ascend the Nile, under the Comte d'Escayrac de Lauture, an experienced African traveller, and the author of a recent work on Sudan, and of other treatises on African geography. The expedition is to be accompanied by twelve Europeans, eight of whom have already been engaged, including three Frenchmen and three Austrians; and the chief is desirous of procuring the assistance of English officers accustomed to astronomical and meteorological observations and the management of boats. The Count has just left London, having been in communication with the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of the expedition, which is intended to start from Cairo in October.

The *Hanover Gazette* states that the Government has decided, that if it cannot come to an understanding with the Chambers it will settle its financial affairs by Royal ordinance.

In reference to the report that Prince Czartoriski, who has lately arrived at Berlin from Paris, is negociating with the Russian Embassy there with a view to return to Poland and obtain the restitution of his property, the *Estafette* observes that the Prince is the only eminent member of the Polish emigration who has consented to accept the amnesty proffered by the Czar.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia made his solemn entry into Moscow on the 29th ult. The day opened with rain, but afterwards the sun burst forth. The peals of bells and artillery, "a metallic hurricane," that ushered in the day and lasted throughout, were deafening—"shaking the walls." The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following description:—

THE ENTRY OF THE CZAR INTO MOSCOW.

At a quarter past three P.M. the Imperial procession left the Petrovsky Palace. First came a *Maitre de Police*, with twelve mounted gensd'armes to clear the way. The Emperor was preceded by his body guard in their magnificent uniforms, squadrons of Cossacks of the

Black Sea and of the regiment of Guards, the representatives of the *haute noblesse* on horseback, all in uniform, the representatives of the Asiatic populations which acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia, with valets, lacqueys, and runners of the Court. After this mixture of European and Oriental costumes came Masters of Ceremonies and others with their badges of office. After this train, in which European and Oriental finery were strangely mingled, came Alexander Nicolaievitch, on horseback, attended by the Minister of his Household, the Minister of War, and his aides-de-camp. The Princes of the blood followed, all on horseback. A long train of splendid carriages came next in order, containing the Empress, the Empress Mother, the Grand Duchesses, and the Princess of Oldenburg, followed by their ladies of honour. Squadrons of Cuirassiers closed the procession.

At four P.M. precisely a salvo of seventy-one guns announced that the Emperor was entering his ancient capital. The Military Governor-General of Moscow received his Majesty at the entrance of the city, at the head of his *employés*. The magistrates and the burghers received his Majesty at the entrance of the quarter called Zemlenoi Gorod. The marshal and the nobility of the Government of Moscow received him at the entrance of the quarter called Bieloi-Gorod. The Civil Governor and the civil authorities of the city were stationed to receive him at the gate of the Resurrection. Here a brief halt took place, during which the Emperor, the Empresses, and the Princes and Princesses of the Lady of Iberia. This ceremony over, the procession blood, dismounted and knelt before the image of Our again moved onward; was received at the gate of the Saviour by the Commandant of Moscow and his staff; and in front of the Cathedral of the Assumption by the Directing Senate. All along the route of the procession the houses were decorated, and the clergy stationed at the gates of their respective churches with their images and crosses. The acclamations of the assembled multitudes were enthusiastic, and distinctly heard above the din and clangour of the bells.

The Emperor, the Empresses, the Princes, and the Princesses, descended from their horses and carriages in front of the Cathedral of the Assumption, at the stair which is called Krasnoé Kryltzo. Intelligence of this event was forthwith thundered forth by a salvo of eighty-five guns. The portion of the Imperial *cortége* which preceded their Majesties kept on their way round the cathedral, and such as had the *entrés* entered it by the north gate. The officers of the Court completed the circle of the building, and stationed themselves in front of the south gate, to await the coming out of their Majesties. The Holy Synod and the functionaries of the cathedral met their Majesties at the *parvis*, and preceded them into the church, chanting the second canticle for Palm-week. After kissing the images and relics, their Majesties proceeded to the Cathedrals of the Archangel Michael and the Annunciation, in both of which the ceremony of kissing the images and relics was gone through. In the Cathedral of St. Michael they also prostrated themselves before the tombs of his Majesty's ancestors.

On quitting the cathedrals their Majesties, accompanied by the Court, walked to the Palace of the Kremlin. At its gate they were received by the Court clergy with the cross and holy water. The Archbishop of Moscow here presented the Emperor with bread and salt; and immediately afterwards a salvo of 101 guns announced at five P.M. that the Imperial family had entered the palace of their ancestors.

From the interesting letters of the same writer we give a few pictures of Russian life, customs, and scenery:—

BLESSING THE "WATER" AND THE "APPLES."

The first was solemnised at Peterhoff, in the presence of the Emperor, on a small piece of ornamental water, consecrated for the purpose. The Greek prelates and priests walked in procession, dressed in their most gorgeous vestments, followed by the Imperial family, also walking, and when they came to the waterside the Cross was plunged in, the choristers singing a solemn chant as the officiating prelate performed the rite. The distance from town prevented the presence of many strangers, but I recognised some English faces amongst the crowd. The second, "The blessing of the apples," a ceremony which forms an indispensable preliminary to the mastication of that refreshing fruit, took place yesterday in every church throughout St. Petersburg, but with peculiar pomp in the Kazan Cathedral, by the metropolitan and fifteen officiating priests. The costumes were most gorgeous, and the Archbishop, who was robed in the middle of the church, was one blaze of gold and jewels. The ceremonies, which seemed exceedingly complex, consisted of numerous genuflexions, and symbolic groupings on the part of the priests, who formed themselves into squares, triangles, and other figures typical of the Trinity, the Tabernacle, and the various doctrinal data of Eastern Christianity. The congregation, amongst whom there were no classification and who stood the whole time of service, was of the most varied appearance and character. Russian princes, and generals covered with decorations, prayed side by side with the poor mujik, and both seemed equally impressed with the solemnity of the occasion; while the Russian countess in the most fashionable Parisian toilette, did not feel her dignity ruffled by the vicinity of the poor Livonian or Finland woman, whose quaint national costume gave wonderful variety to the scene. In the churches here there are no carefully stuffed pews or separation of ranks—all pray together, and perform their genuflexions, which are exceedingly numerous, in the same earnest and profoundly devout manner.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Alexander II. is a slight, well-made man, above the middle size, but nothing approaching the Jove-like proportions of the late Emperor. His face is quite German, with a mild, almost saddening, expression, but full of thoughtfulness and intelligence. His Majesty's close application to business, which is well known, may affect his looks, but certainly he has by no means the appearance of robust health. He drove up to the palace in an open carriage without the slightest parade, and received into his own hand the petitions of a number of poor women who were permitted thus to approach the fountain head of authority. This custom, which puts one in mind of the Arabian Nights, is only followed in certain cases, as it must be obvious that, if general, it would occupy the entire time of the Emperor. As his Majesty received them there was not the slightest appearance of hauteur on his part, nor of undue servility on that of his fair petitioners, who simply curtseyed in a business-like off-hand way, and retired much more composedly than I have seen municipal dignitaries do in England when they were permitted to approach the throne.

The Empress is a tall, ladylike woman, but beyond that nothing remarkable. Her toilette was in excellent taste, very similar to that of the Empress Eugenie, whose figure is not unlike that of the Czarina. The young archdukes are all fine hearty little fellows, give the salute with true military precision, and look quite smart in their tiny uniforms, each being of course colonel of a rigiment. The Czar himself wore the dress of the Gardes à Cheval, one of the plainest in the service. After church came the court, the presentations, and the decoration (the presentation of the Legion of Honour), and all the while the grand fountains played, and the people on the terrace could divide their attention between the glittering crowds that filled the windows of the palace, the grim gigantic Cossack footmen, in full national costume, the splendidly dressed negroes, the relics of more barbaric times and courts, and the murmuring cascades on the other side, through whose long vista of diamond spray they could see the gulf of Finland, fit terminus to the prospective, as seen from Peterhoff Palace.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY STATION.

When I entered the railway station at the top of the Nevskoi, yesterday morning, I was reminded of London-bridge on the Epsom morning, with this difference, that instead of sporting men, jockeys, and the metropolitan holiday folks, I found myself surrounded and almost overwhelmed by princes and mujiks, Circassians and Georgians, handsome Greeks and ugly Tartars, ladies in Parisian toilettes, and their bonnes in the national caftan and coronet, Jews and Slovacks, Poles and Hungarians, priests and Levites; in short, every variety of costume, colour, and odour that distinguish the varied races composing the great Russian nation. To do them justice, they were not half so unruly as the crowd to which I have just now compared them, but they were legion, and their luggage—such luggage!—which had all to be passed through a window and weighed, and which seemed as if it would have required the Leviathan steam-ship to supply the requisite accommodation. Nineteen, twenty-five, even fifty packages, were no unusual amount for a single passenger; and then some of them as big as a sugar hogshead were hoisted up by sheer force of mujik muscle, and deposited composedly on the heads of those who by long struggling had secured an inside place for themselves and their portmanteaus next the receiving window. It was a desperate case; the officer was bewildered, but a few cabalistic words in his ear, and a corresponding cabalistic sign in the palm of his hand, had a wonderful effect in clearing his intellect and enabling him to select the correct carpet-bag with creditable acumen. Then there was the pass to be stamped, and the ticket to be paid for, and the place to be taken, the latter by no means an easy task, as the military officers and their ladies, who are privileged to enter everywhere and before everybody, had secured all the seats, not only for themselves, but for their smaller luggage, their Italian greyhounds, parrots, and railway wrappers.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The first-class carriages, which are constructed on the American plan, are comfortable and even elegant, and the power of walking up and down, and occasionally stepping out on the little gallery at the end for a mouthful of fresh air, very much diminishes the weariness of the almost interminable journey. [The travelling is at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.] We had as our fellow-passengers Russian generals *en route* for the review, Russian countesses ditto for the balls, and Russian and German doctors speculating on the probable effects of the dinners. In one corner of our "waggon" sat a Circassian prince, some juvenile Schamyl perhaps, magnificently attired in his national dress, tastefully harmonised with the uniform of the Russian army. He was a remarkably fine-looking man, and seemed as happy and contented as if nothing had ever occurred to cause a difference of opinion between him and the Georgian Viceroy. He was on the best terms with the Russian officers, and chatted and smoked with them all day long.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO MOSCOW.

The country through which we passed was as uninteresting as could possibly be imagined. For the first one hundred versts it was bare and level as a steppe, without a single tree to break the monotony of the prospect. But as we neared Moscow, and left St. Petersburg further behind, the landscape became more mellow; clumps of trees first appeared, then plantations, while the open country became tinted with the green of the meadow or the golden hues of the corn-field. Now and then the fantastic spires of a Greek monastery cut the horizon, and comfortable farm-houses gave reassuring indication of human habitation. Then we had little rivers to cross, over well-constructed bridges; and one of greater pretensions, called, I think, the Nidska (I do not pledge myself to the orthography), covered with a flotilla of curiously constructed barges bringing down corn from the Volga for the consumption of the capital. We had rain in light showers, even down teems and perfect torrents, with now and then a flash of lightning or a gleam of sunshine; and, lastly, some regular stoppages on the road, varying in duration from ten minutes to two hours, and giving the nobles ample time for their *tsohi* and the mujiks for their darling *vodka*. You may depend upon it, the opportunity was not neglected, as at every station the refreshment room exhibited the most motley groups imaginable, while the waiters were embarrassed at once by the pressure of their duties and the scarcity of change. Indeed, I cannot call to my mind a single instance in which these truly conscientious men being entrusted with a three-rouble note were enabled to get back to the passenger who had entrusted it to him before the departure of the train.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

I believe that in consequence of his identity of name with his uncle, and the way in which he has been mixed up with recent naval operations, he is looked upon in England as a very terrible fellow, in appearance and manners; but nothing can be further from the reality. He is a tall, slight, well-made young man, with good features and a pleasant expression, and seems to be on the best terms with himself and every one about him. He is, in short, the last man in the world whom from his appearance I should reckon dangerous or disagreeable. Besides this he has a considerable reputation for wit and sarcastic humour, and many of his sayings are in general circulation. I shall give you one or two as specimens. To enable you to understand the first, I must premise that the Americans, whose wonderful sympathy with Russia during the last war it was so difficult to understand, have made several excellent speculations in this country, amongst others the contract for keeping the Moscow Railway in repair, by which it is said they nett a clear profit of some 200,000*l.* a year. The Grand Duke, who is dissatisfied with this job, as well he may be, had lately some distinguished friends on a visit, whom he handed over to his chamberlain to show them the sights of the capital. One day he asked that officer whether his friends had seen all the sights, and being answered in the affirmative, said, laughing, "Then go and show them the American contract, which is decidedly the greatest curiosity that could be exhibited in any country." The second story applies to his Imperial Highness's early days. He was, as is well known, appointed to the nominal command of the fleet when a ch ld, but even at that early age was anxious to make it a reality. One day, when on board a man-of-war, he promoted an officer who pleased him, but the appointment was not confirmed, while the young admiral was reproved. The next morning he appeared before the Emperor in full uniform and tendered his resignation, adding that he was no admiral if he could not promote whom he liked. It is needless to add that this youthful burst caused considerable amusement in the highest quarter, and that the resignation was not accepted.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.

Passing under the "Sacred Gate," like a good Christian, hat in hand, I in a moment stood at the very grille of the Church of the Assumption, in which the great ceremonial is to take place. It has been closed some days to the public, but a good-natured deacon took pity on my curiosity, and politely invited me into the interior. What a scene of barbaric magnificence, historic reminiscence, and political suggestiveness. Passing through a darkened vestibule I suddenly felt myself almost dazzled by a perfect blaze of gold and colour. The walls were every inch covered with frescoes and mosaics, in heavy gilt frames, and the great central pillars that support the cupolas decorated in a similar manner. Although the church is small, the loftiness of the ceiling gives it a most imposing appearance, and the vague indistinctness with which the comparative gloom enables you to take in the details produces in the mind a peculiar feeling of awe and reverence. As works of art, few would be bold enough to defend these elaborate decorations, but they are the signs of a sentiment, a power, and a policy, and, looked upon in that light, must always be objects of deep interest to the spectator. Greek priests were chanting their vespers in one corner, while carpenters were hammering away in another at the gorgeous estrade upon which the Emperor is to kneel while the metropolitan places the crown upon his head. Everything was resplendent with gold, and velvet, and ostrich feathers; but a glance was all I was permitted to take, sufficient to convince me that the interior of the church will not accommodate more than about 500 persons.

The writer was disappointed at the first sight of "the holy city," but was charmed with his visit to the Kremlin and its neighbourhood. In the labyrinth of "their Eastern Petticoat-lane," he was "almost devoured by the worthy denizens." He saw the great bell, but it was not in sounding order.

Private accounts from St. Petersburg state, that great as was the attention that was paid to Marshal Marmont, who represented Charles X. at the coronation of the late Emperor, in 1826, it was nothing to the reception that M. de Morny has enjoyed in St. Petersburg and Peterhoff at the Imperial hands. On several occasions it has been emphatically mentioned in the highest circles that in M. de Morny they recognise not simply a high officer of State, but a private friend of the Emperor of the French. In another private letter the difference between the effect produced in St. Petersburg society by the two representatives of Great Britain and France is sketched in colours of glaring contrast. The attention of the public, it is said, is directed to Lord Granville as much as to Count de Morny; but while the latter "fascinates" everybody that comes within his sphere, Lord Granville, the type of a thorough Englishman, is looked on rather as a curiosity. The Russians seem to be showing themselves in the most amiable colours; hospitality, which is a sort of religious duty with them, is being exhibited to the fullest extent, and the man most prominent in the exercise of this graceful virtue is the Emperor himself.

The following noblemen and gentlemen are attached to the special mission of Earl Granville to represent the Queen of Great Britain at the coronation of the Emperor of All the Russias: Sir Robert Peel, who acts as secretary to the special mission; Lord Dudley and Ward, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Seymour, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Ashley, Lord Cavendish, Sir John E. D. Acton, the Hon. E. T. Gower, M.P., the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Mr. F. Villiers Lister, and Dr. Sandwith.

THE CAYENNE EXILES.

None of the Paris letters have alluded to M. Blanc's letter published by us last week, nor has any official explanation been given by the French Government. But the Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes, on Friday, that he is enabled on official information to contradict some of M. Louis Blanc's statements as to the cruelties inflicted on the French political prisoners at Cayenne. The decree of an amnesty, which followed the birth of the Imperial Prince, was followed by several applications for pardon; while waiting for replies to these applications the prisoners who signed the memorial to M. Louis Blanc refused to work; but as yet no decision has been taken regarding them:—

Seven of the persons who sign the letter he gives, and who were condemned by a mixed commission, had previously undergone punishments to which they had been

sentenced by ordinary criminal tribunals. Pelletier, Cayet, and Patdousani are liberated galley-slaves; Descalles, Doré, Priol, and Ailhaud are *repris de justice*, men who have been punished for offences against the laws, and not of a political nature. As regards the cruelties alleged to have been practised upon the prisoners, the chains, with a cannon-ball attached, which they were compelled to drag, the floggings at the stake, and the blows and brutal outrages their guards were allowed to inflict upon them, these are formally and completely denied. It is positively stated that the sole punishments to which they have been subjected for misconduct are imprisonment and stoppage of their wine or of some other portion of their rations, and that in no one instance has corporal punishment been applied, except in the case of the criminals confined on the Isle Royale. These are not political prisoners, but proceed from the French *bagnes*, and constitute quite a different category. From the 1st to the 30th June (in the hottest season of the year) there were but two deaths out of 181 convicts. This can hardly be considered to indicate overpowering toil or a very unhealthy condition, in a climate which is so notoriously insalubrious. Two of the persons who signed the letter to M. Blanc, Labrousse and Frison, have been pardoned.

M. Blanc replies to these statements in a letter to the *Times*, and thus sums up the conclusions to be drawn from them:—

1. That those deported to Cayenne were sentenced by either courts-martial or mixed commissions, which a country like England cannot possibly consider as amounting to a lawful judgment.

2. That out of the thirty-eight who signed the letter as many as thirty-one were punished for no offence against the laws, the others being only seven.

3. That, supposing the seven to be what they are represented, which may be questioned till more ample information be got, the consequence is that in French Guiana the political prisoners are confounded with liberated galley-slaves and *repris de justice*, and subjected to the same punishment.

4. That M. Peret, ex-Mayor of Beziers, was transported to Guiana as a matter of favour! For what crime? This is prudently passed over in silence.

5. That his death by drowning occurred, as stated by myself, in an attempt to escape, which shows that those unfortunate people are ready to incur a most terrible death in their anxiety to fly from a life still more terrible.

6. That in the course of June two political prisoners out of 181 were carried off, although the last survivors may naturally be considered very robust, having been able to stand till now the murderous influence of a climate known to be pestilential.

M. Blanc, in conclusion, asks if it be true that the system of secret transportation is still going on, that not long ago a workman in Paris disappeared on a sudden, without his family being aware of what had become of him, and that, upon inquiries, it was found the man had been sent to Cayenne?

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

In the United States Senate on Aug. 7, Mr. Senator Seward spoke at great length against the Army Appropriation bill, on the ground that without the proposed proviso the troops would be used to put down all freedom in Kansas. He quoted a clause from the Territorial Code of Kansas (passed by the pro-slavery legislature which assembled there) denouncing as guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment with hard labour for five years, any person who should publish "any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority." Mr. Seward went on to say: "I have not hesitated in the spirit of a free man, and so far as I can claim such characters, under the responsibilities of a statesman and a Christian, to scatter broadcast over the land, and even throughout the territory of Kansas itself, statements, opinions, and sentiments, which, though designed for a purpose different from that mentioned in this edict, I doubt not would, by prejudiced judicial construction, be held to fall within its inhibition. Whatever other senators may choose to do, I shall not direct the President of the United States to employ a standing army in destroying the fruits of freedom which spring from seeds I have conscientiously sown with my own free hand. This statute, Sir, if you so insist on calling it, subverts the liberty of the press and the liberty of speech." Mr. Seward then read passages from the Territorial Code, denying the right of *habeas corpus* to negroes, and specifying the kind of chains and fetters to accompany the "hard labour" specified in former sections. The speaker continued: "I have devoted, heretofore, no unimportant part of my life to mitigating the severity of penal codes. The Senate of the United States now informs me that if I desire the privilege of voting for this bill, which is designed to maintain the army of the United States in its integrity, I must consent to send that army into the territory of Kansas, to fasten chains of iron six feet long, with balls of iron four inches in diameter, with strong locks, upon the limbs of offenders guilty of speaking, printing, and publishing principles and opinions subversive of the system of slavery. Sir, I have no excessive tenderness in regard to taking life or liberty as a forfeiture to the majesty of the laws, for the invasion of the peace and safety of society. Yet I do say, nevertheless, that I regard chains and balls, and all such implements and instruments of slavery, with a detestation so profound, that I would sooner take the chains upon my own frame, and wear them through what may remain of my own pilgrimage here, than impose them, even where punishment is deserved, upon the limbs of my fellow-men. I cannot consent to go backward, and restore barbarism to the penal code of the United States, even for the sake of an appropriation to maintain the army of the United States for a single year." After quoting several other penal provisions from the Territorial Code, and thanking the House of Representatives for suggesting the proviso of refusing military aid for the execution of such laws, Mr. Seward continued—"Mr. President, although the fact is clear that the pretended laws in Kansas can only be executed by armed force, and therefore are obnoxious to a presumption that they are founded in injustice; and, although those laws, upon searching examination, are found to be subversive of the Constitution, and in conflict with all the sentiments of humanity, the whole case of the House of Representatives has nevertheless not yet been stated. And how have these atrocious laws been executed in Kansas? The marshal of the territory, an officer dependent on the President of the United States, has enrolled as a volunteer militia, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, an armed band of confessed propagandists of slavery from other States; and this so-called militia, but really unconstitutional regular force, has been converted into a *posse comitatus* to execute these atrocious statutes by intimidation, or by force, as the nature of the resistance encountered seemed to require. This has been the form of executive action. What has been the conduct of the judicial department? Courts of the United States have permitted grand juries to find, and have maintained, indictments unknown to the laws of the United States, to the common law, and to the laws of all civilised countries—an indictment of a tavern as a nuisance, because the political opinions of its lodgers were obnoxious; an indictment of a bridge over a river as a nuisance, because those who passed over it were of opinion that the establishment of slavery in the territory was injurious to its prosperity; indictments even of printing presses as nuisances, because the political opinions which they promulgated were favourable to the establishment of a free-state government. Either with a warrant from the courts, or without a warrant, but with their connivance, bands of soldiers, with arms belonging to the United States, and enrolled under its flag, and directed under its marshal, combining with other bands of armed invaders from without the territory, and without even the pretence of a trial, much less of a judgment, have abated the alleged nuisance of a tavern by levelling it to the ground, and the pretended nuisances of the free presses by casting type and presses and compositors' desks into the Kansas River. Moreover when the citizens whose obedience to these laws was demanded, sought relief in the only constitutional way which remained open to them, by establishing conditionally, and subject to the assent of Congress, to be afterwards obtained, a state government, provisional executive officers, and a povisional legislature, indictments for constructive treason were found in the same courts by packed grand juries, against these provisional executive officers, and a detachment of the army of the United States entered the legislative halls, and expelled the representatives of the people from their seats." Mr. Seward concluded as follows: "Sir, I could never forgive myself hereafter, when reviewing the course of my public life, if I had assented to inflict upon even the present settlers of Kansas, few and poor, and scattered through its forests and prairies, as they are, what I deem the mischiefs and evils as a system of compulsory labour, excluding, as we know by experience that it always does, the intelligent labour of free men. Policy forbids me to do it. Justice forbids me to do it. Humanity forbids me to do it; and the constitution of my country—wisest of all constitutions—most equal of all constitutions—most humane of all constitutions which the inventive genius of man has ever framed—forbids me to do it. Sir, eleven days hence Congress will adjourn, and it will come back again 108 days after that time. No serious disaster, nor even any great public inconvenience, can happen within that period. Congress will be here in ample time to provide, if it shall be necessary for the public safety, for expelling great Britain from Central America, for conquering Cuba, and for bringing into subordination any insurrectionary Indian tribes. Everybody will know that every dollar we owe to contractors, purveyors, merchants, makers of gunpowder or muskets, or founders of cannon, as well as every dollar we owe to soldiers or officers, for pay or for rations, is guaranteed by the national faith, and on that faith money can be raised without any considerable discount. And now, what other inconveniences are to result from a failure to pass the Army bill? We are told that law and order will be lost, and anarchy will prevail in the territory of Kansas, if the army be not employed there to keep the peace, and execute the territorial laws. Look, I pray you, through this report of the investigating committee, drawn out to the length of twelve hundred pages, filled with details of invasions, robberies, mobs, murders, and conflagrations, and tell me what anarchy could happen, in the absence of martial law, worse than the anarchy which has marked its establishment in the territory? Answer me still further, what measure of anarchy could reconcile, or ought to reconcile, American citizens to a surrender of constitutional liberty in any part of the republic? Answer me further, what is that measure of tranquillity and quiet that a republican people ought to seek, or can wisely enjoy? It is not the dead quiet, the stagnant tranquillity of cowardly submission to usurpation and despotism, but it is just so much of peace, quiet, and tranquillity as is consistent with the preservation of constitutional liberty. It would be a hard alternative, but if the Senate should insist on forcing on me, or on the people I represent, the choice between peace under despotism or turbulence with freedom, then I must say, promptly and fearlessly, give me so much of safety as I can have, and yet remain a free man, and keep all quiet and all safety beyond that for those who are willing to be slaves."

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

A few words to explain the legal forms of the election of the President may not be out of place. It is not done by direct election, but through an electoral college, to which each State of the Union sends delegates. In the first week of November every State names as many electors for this body as it has members in Congress, with two more, called senatorial electors, as every State, small or large, has two representatives in the Senate of the Union. It is believed that the original intention of the framers of the Constitution was that this electoral college should choose the President at its own discretion; but, practically, it soon lost the power, and now the members are merely delegates from the predominating party in every State, which has previously nominated its candidate for the presidency and vice-presidency at a general convention, as Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckenbridge were "put up" at Cincinnati. No senator, representative, or person holding any office of trust under the Government can be a member of the electoral college. Any one voter in the State votes for all the names on his party list who are pledged to Fremont or Buchanan as the case may be. The decision on this election is, in fact, the decision of that of the President if any candidate gains the absolute majority of the electoral "tickets" of the different States. In the meeting of this college, the members vote for a President and Vice-President separately, and the list specifying each vote is signed, sealed, and sent to Washington, to be opened in the presence of both Houses by the President of the Senate. The candidates having the majority are declared President and Vice-President for four years. If no one name has a majority—which, when there are three or more candidates, may happen—the House of Representatives elects from among those who have the highest number; but in this case it votes by States, that is, each State has only one vote for President, though it may, like New York, have more than thirty members in the Chamber. The Vice-President (who is also Speaker of the Senate) may be elected first, if he is not fixed on by the majority of the college, and this provides for the difficulty that would arise from Congress not being able to agree on the appointment of President before the 4th March; the Vice-President once elected, and the decision of the House protracted too long, whoever is Vice-President on that date becomes *ex officio* the chief magistrate of the Federation. Thus, if the election is not decided by the majority of the electoral college, and Mr. Breckenbridge is made Vice-President when it "goes to the House," if the chamber cannot agree by the 4th March, that gentleman will gain the chief office, though he is candidate only for the second. But all the real work of the election, the "campaign," is done outside these legal forms, and various and astonishing are the means by which "the masses" are moved.—*Washington Correspondent of the Times.*

THE SERPENTS' ISLAND MYSTERY.

The *Times* Constantinople correspondent throws some light on this ill-understood question. The first news of the occupation of the island by the Russians was very vague. The Porte received an intimation from the officer commanding the Turkish party of fifty men sent to the island to restore the lighthouse, that a Russian detachment had landed on the island. Neither the number of the Russian detachment, the manner of their arrival, nor the explanation made by them, was given in the first instance. In order to ascertain all the details, which was necessary in order to judge of the nature of the Russian occupation, Lord Lyons despatched Her Majesty's ship Gladiator, Captain Hillyar, to the spot, while the Turkish Government sent a Commissioner there for the same object. The news which they brought back was, that a lieutenant and seven Russian marines came to the island, professedly for the purpose of restoring the lighthouse. The Turkish officer in command did not oppose the landing of the Russians, though he had a stronger force, because he very properly abstained from acting without instructions. Having effected a landing, the Russian lieutenant and seven marines remained in possession. Under the instructions forwarded, too, by our own Government to the Admiral in command, Captain Hillyar, of the Gladiator, was sent to offer a passage to the Russian Lieutenant and his detachment for Odessa; but under an excuse, the Lieutenant declined the offer; and Captain Hillyar, following the instructions with which he had been provided for such a contingency, proceeded to Odessa to seek an explanation from the Governor, and to point out to that functionary the expediency of removing the Lieutenant. The Governor declared that he must wait for instructions from head-quarters. The Governor telegraphed for orders, and received for answer, it is stated, that the detachment could not be removed from Serpents' Island until the question of Serpents' Island should have been settled by "the Conference at Paris."

With this unsatisfactory reply Captain Hillyar returned to Serpents' Island, probably intending to remove the inert Lieutenant and the detachment of marines. But here he found an unexpected obstacle. The Lieutenant, it appears, did not feel well enough to undertake the voyage, and the plea of indisposition induced Captain Hillyar to suffer his remaining. The arrival of the English, however, proved to be by no means useless. A Russian steamer arrived with a Councillor of State and a staff for the re-establishment of the lighthouse; but, on the advice of Captain Hillyar, they were politely informed that there was no necessity for their landing.

The Russians consider the Serpents' Island as part of the territory of Bessarabia to be annexed to Moldavia, and they will not give up their pretensions to this part until the whole frontier question be settled and the matter finally arranged by the Conference of Paris, which is to meet after the labours of the Commission in the Principalities have been brought to a close. According to the letter of the treaty the Russians are not obliged to give up, before the whole frontier question is settled, any part of the Bessarabian territory which they actually possess.

DEFENCE OF M. MAZZINI.

"A Traveller in Italy," in a letter in the *Times*, defends Mazzini at great length against the charge frequently brought against him, among other papers by the *Times* itself, of being a believer in socialistic doctrines. He shows, on the contrary, that Mazzini has ever been opposed to Socialism, and has written treatises pointing out its mischievous tendency. Some articles on the subject from his pen appeared in the "People's Journal," in 1846 and 1847, and in these, says the writer, "He pointed out the mischievous tendency of Socialism before it had been productive of mischief, and before the English press or European public opinion had condemned it. He foretold that the effect it would have in France would only be to excite, in opposition to the egotism and corruption of the bourgeoise, which had been fostered under the constitutional government of Louis Philippe, a rival egotism of the working class, by concentrating their attention upon their physical condition; and that through these opposition egotisms and the general corruptionand worship of material interests, liberty would fall. He foretold that disappointed as the lower orders inevitably would be in their golden hopes of a speedy alleviation of their sufferings under the Republic, and taught to regard the form of government only with reference to this alleviation, they would be ready to accept a despotism from the first ambitious man who might be cunning enough to persuade them that, by placing him on the throne, they would improve their condition; 'for,' said Mazzini, 'from the egotist to the slave there is but one step, easily managed with a little tact.'" In corroboration that neither Mazzini nor any of the Italian patriots are tinged with this doctrine, he points to the fact that it has no hold on the Italian Republicans, as it has, unfortunately, on those of France.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.

The workmen in a large manufactory in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sent an address to Miss Nightingale, a few days since, congratulating her upon her safe return to her home and friends. Miss Nightingale has returned the following reply:—

August 23.

My dear Friends,—I wish it were in my power to tell you what was in my heart when I received your letter; your welcome home, your sympathy with what has been passing while I have been absent, have touched me more than I can tell in words. My dear friends, the things that are deepest in our hearts are perhaps what it is most difficult to us to express.

"She hath done what she could." Those words I inscribed on the tomb of one of my best helpers, whom I left in the graveyard at Scutari. It has been my endeavour, in the sight of God, to do as she has done. I will not speak of reward, when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for. But I may say that to receive sympathy from affectionate hearts like yours is the greatest support, the greatest gratification, that it is possible for me to receive from man. I thank you all, the 1,800, with grateful, tender affection, and I should have written before to do so, were not the business, which my return has not ended, almost more than I can manage.

Pray believe me, my dear friends,
Yours faithfully and gratefully,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

"Mrs. and Miss Smith, from Scutari to Derbyshire." These (says the *Daily News*) were the fellow-passengers of voyagers from the East who little knew that Florence Nightingale was at their elbow, under cover of the name of the good aunt who accompanied her. The simple *incognito* answered perfectly; and the long absent daughter entered her father's house as quietly as she left it. What a meeting with parents and sister! What a waking next morning, in the old country home! Florence Nightingale is not ill; but she is fatigued. She needs a long and complete rest. Let her have it. Let no one intrude upon her with praise or projects, or under pretence of any sort whatever. If her present needs are duly considered, there is plenty of time ahead. If allowed the requisite repose now, the world may have yet half a lifetime of her glorious usefulness.

INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT MANCHESTER.

The statue of the late Duke of Wellington, erected in front of the Royal Infirmary, at Manchester, was inaugurated on Saturday. The area in front of the infirmary, which a few years ago was mainly occupied by a sheet of water, has now been converted into a spacious flagged promenade, with fountains rising from two basins of water, so placed as to leave a place between them for a central statue, while the statues of Peel and Wellington occupy sites of about equal magnitude to the right and left of the fountains. It is intended that the central space shall some day be occupied by a statue of the Queen. The statue of Wellington is a full-length bronze figure, thirteen feet high, designed by Mr. Noble, the sculptor, standing upon a square granite pedestal, nineteen feet high, with subordinate figures at each of the four angles—one representing Valour, and the others Wisdom, Victory, and Peace. The figure represents the noble duke in the character of a senator, and the likeness is a very truthful one. The ceremony of inauguration drew together an immense concourse of people. The mayor and corporation walked in procession from the Town Hall to the Infirmary, accompanied by the Bishop of Manchester and the principal subscribers to the statue, which has cost about 7,000*l*. Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith and his staff were also present, with troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards and 25th Infantry, to aid the police in keeping the lines. The authorities having taken their places on a platform provided for the occasion, an address was delivered by Mr. Alderman Barnes, who narrated the circumstances connected with the erection of the statue, and in the name of the subscribers handed it over to the mayor and corporation of Manchester. The mayor having, on behalf of the corporation, accepted the statue, commanded it to be unveiled, which was done amid loud cheering, the band playing the National Anthem, and the fountains beginning to play simultaneously. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Manchester and Sir H. Smith, and the proceedings terminated.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

M. MANIN AND THE HUNDRED GUN SUBSCRIPTION.

The following letter from M. Manin appears in this morning's papers: "One of the most influential of Italian journals, the *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Turin, has put forward the excellent proposal of opening a national subscription for the purpose of giving a hundred cannon to the fortress of Alessandria. These guns would be for use against Austria in the next war which we hope is imminent. . . . This manifestation cannot fail to receive a national impress from the co-operation of non-Piedmontese Italians. Those who inhabit the provinces, and who feel directly or indirectly the yoke of the foreigner, will not fail to send their contingent in money, but they could not, without imprudence, suffer their names to transpire. The knowledge that vengeance of some kind may be wreaked on their families or on their property, by Governments both cruel and perfidious, may, perhaps, deter a few of the émigrants. But there will be enough remaining for whom such considerations will be powerless to restrain the impulse of their patriotic devotion. This is why I think that in every city or town where a tolerable number of Italian emigrants may be residing, it would be desirable if some place could be indicated for receiving subscriptions to this great national manifestation. Contributions also might be ceived there from such foreigners as may wish to give by their signatures this most precious testimonial of their sympathy. With the consent of the director of the *Gazzetta del Popolo* I take the initiative for Paris. At my residence, No. 70, Rue Blanche, Italian emigrants will find especial sheets for registering their subscriptions, and a separate register will be kept for foreigners. I hope to see this example followed in other towns. The office of the *Daily News* has already opened for the English a subscription at London. Italy will hold the act in grateful remembrance. To remove all doubt and all inaccurate rumours that may be set afloat by our enemies, it will be as well to explain clearly the object and significancy of the subscription. It is not a demonstration of party, it is not an act approving the policy of this or that Government; it is purely and simply a national manifestation. Whoever has at heart that Italy should be freed from foreign dominion, can and ought to subscribe, however different his opinions may be on the other points of the Italian question. In a word, the subscriptions of the Italians mean: 'We wish Austria to retire;' and those of foreigners 'We identify ourselves wish this wish.' It means nothing more and nothing less."

We are officially authorised to declare that a report which has been circulated by some of the daily journals of this and other countries, to the effect that the Portuguese Government had applied to the British Government for a squadron on the occasion of the recent bread riots at Lisbon, is totally destitute of foundation. —*Times.*

"The ministerial party in Piedmont," says the *Courrier des Alpes*, "is employing all the means at its disposal to animate the national subscription for the 100 cannons. But the Mazzini party has commenced a dangerous rivalry: the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, an organ of Mazzini, opens another national subscription for the purchase of ten thousand muskets destined to reward and to support the efforts of the first Italian province which rises against the common enemy."

As matters look at present (says the Genoa correspondent of the *Daily News*) war seems inevitable next spring. Austria shows an inclination to sell by auction the property of the emigrants after the 31st December next, and Piedmont does not mean to brook this violation of the Milan treaty of peace, which recognises the Lombard emigrants as the subjects of his Majesty Victor Emanuel.

A letter from Naples in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that a Muratist proclamation is being spread all over the country with great secresy and activity.

Mazzini has published in the journal *L'Italia e Popolo* an address to all Italian military men. He reproaches them for submitting to the all-dominant power of a few Swiss regiments in the Two Sicilies and at Rome, as also to that of the Austrians in the Duchies and in Lombardy. He holds up to them the example set by France and England, and asks them whether a hundred thousand Frenchmen or Englishmen armed for the honour of the country would permit some ten or a dozen thousand Swiss to hold them down.

A letter from Warsaw states that an old Polish emigrant, Count Stanislas Ostrowski, belonging to one of the first families in the kingdom of Poland, and who during his residence at Paris, up to the revolution of February, filled the post of Chef-de-bureau at the Ministry of Public Works, has been reinstated in his rights of nobility and in his property by the Emperor of Russia.

Despatches have been received from Admiral Guerin, commanding the small French squadron whose arrival at Nangasaki was recently announced. They are favourable to the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan which it was the object of the expedition to obtain.

The College of Lafayette, in Pennsylvania, has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. John Weir, author of "Romanism—Lectures for the Times," "Apostolical Succession, as taught by Tractarians and Romanists," "The Christian Rule of Marriage," and other contributions to religious literature. Mr. Weir has been well known in London for several years as the minister of the Presbyterian Church, River-terrace, Islington.

The Royal British Bank "business is suspended pending negotiations."

The Registrar-General's weekly Return for the metropolis shows a continued improvement in the public health. In the three previous weeks the deaths registered in London were 1,232, 1,250, and 1,122; last week they were 1,081. The present rate of mortality is very near the average rate of corresponding weeks in 10 previous years, if the excess of deaths produced by epidemic cholera in 1849 and 1854 is not admitted into the comparison. The deaths caused by diarrhœa, which in three preceding weeks were 211,253, and 214, declined last week to 190. This disease was fatal last week to 141 children who were less than a year old. The cases referred to cholera, and which previously numbered more than 20, were last week only 11, and 8 of these occurred to children.

The deanery of Westminster appears likely to give Lord Palmerston as much trouble as the bishoprics of London and Durham, for which, it is understood, there are a host of strenuous applicants, all backed by influential political friends. The deanery, which is worth 2,000*l*. a-year, and which has connected with it the aristocratic position of the Deanery of the Order of the Bath, is generally looked upon as the stepping-stone to the episcopal bench, and is always, therefore, an object of clerical ambition. It is said that Lord Palmerston has been urged to give it to Mr. Trench, of King's College, who, a few weeks since, was disappointed of the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, after having, as alleged, actually received the promise of the see; while the names of Dr. Tate, Dean of Carlisle; Mr. Creston, Canon of Westminster; and Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow School, are freely mentioned in connexion with the vacant deanal stall.

A communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Sunday Bands Committee informs us that the people's subscription band, conducted by Mr. James Weaver, will conclude the season by an extra performance in the Regent's-park, on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1856, (or on the following Sunday in the event of rain).

There are some fresh rumours of the progress of the potato blight in Ireland, which in several places has attacked the tubers. The stalks are almost everywhere affected.

The death of Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross, K.C.B., occurred on Saturday morning last, at 43, Gillingham-street, Pimlico. This gallant Arctic voyager entered the navy as far back as 1786, and during the late war was constantly engaged actively. His most important services were rendered in the Arctic regions, where in 1818 he proceeded along with Sir W. E. Parry. In the Driver he proceeded, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a north-west passage. The results of his investigations are detailed by Captain Ross, in his "Voyage of Discovery," published in 1819. He was afterwards, from May, 1829, until October, 1833, employed in the Victory steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions, equipped at the expense of the present Sir Felix Booth. He received the honour of knighthood, together with the Companionship of the Bath, December 24, 1834. He was also a knight of several other foreign orders. Among other works, Sir John wrote "Letters to Young Sea Officers," "Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," and a "Treatise on Navigation by Steam." By his death a good service pension lies at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

It is now 100 days since the date of the last direct arrival from Australia. The Walter Hood, from Sydney, has been out eighty-nine days, and the Kent eighty-seven days.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

There was only a limited supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market; yet the demand for all kinds, owing chiefly to the favourable weather for harvest work, was in a very inactive state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were well supplied with all kinds of foreign wheat. So little business was transacted that prices were nominally unaltered. In floating cargoes, very few sales were reported. Barley was steady, but not dearer. The supply continues limited. There was a moderate inquiry for malt, on former terms. Oats, beans, and peas commanded fully Monday's currency. The flour trade was very dull.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3, 1856.

SUMMARY.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now at her Highland home, enjoying that retirement which seldom falls to the lot of Royalty. Her progress through the country to Edinburgh and northward elicited the usual cordial demonstrations of loyalty along the route, but was chiefly remarkable for the elaborate precautions taken by the railway authorities to prevent disaster. Were a tithe of this carefulness exhibited in the passage of ordinary trains, accidents to passengers and injury to railway property would be almost unknown. Coincident with the departure of the Queen to the North, autumnal weather has set in, affording an agreeable relief to the heat of summer, and promising a suitable season for gathering in the out-standing crops. The prospects of the harvest continue good. More than an average crop is likely to be reaped, notwithstanding the partial damage caused by the late rains. A fall of five shillings per quarter at Mark-lane, on Monday, is a hopeful sign of coming abundance. The only drawback to the pleasing picture is, the re-appearance of the potato disease both in England and Ireland.

With the probability of a season of low prices before them, the agriculturists of Great Britain are exhibiting a spirit of self-reliance and energy which would a few years ago have been incredible. The report of the meeting of the Lancashire Agricultural Association at Preston, on Thursday, reads like a continuation of the British Association gatherings; and the speeches of Lord Stanley and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth might have been delivered at Cheltenham College some days ago. The last-named speaker justly praised the farmers for the energy and skill with which they have met foreign competition, remarking that "no class of the community has put forth more energetic exertion than the agricultural class during the last ten years." The capital now spent in land drainage and in foreign manures is reckoned by the million, twenty-five firms are unable to supply the continuous demand for agricultural machinery, and in Lincolnshire the "tall chimney" is becoming quite a feature in the perspective of the homestead. At Preston, last week, the discourse was on the progress of scientific agriculture, the application of chemistry and machinery to farming, the importance of deeply pulverising the soil to admit the fertilising action of the atmosphere, the necessity of drainage works, of using for manuring purposes the sewage of towns, and of promoting accurate agricultural statistics by State machinery. All this is very pleasant to read of in the midst of town occupations, for assuredly the prosperity of the cultivators of the soil indirectly benefits the whole community.

While Lord Stanley is thus worthily occupied in teaching the importance of self-help, and promoting that material improvement which is an essential element in the welfare of a nation, Mr. Disraeli and his organ are occupied with more selfish objects. They desire a Conservative programme without any ecclesiastical element, but find great difficulty in persuading the bulk of the party to fall in with their views. Hence the incessant efforts of the *Press* to show the impolicy of making the Maynooth question a party cry, and the report that Mr. Walpole is about to assume the position hitherto occupied by the right honourable member for Bucks. It is improbable either that the adherents of Mr. Spooner will abandon their aggressive attitude towards the Romish College, or that Mr. Disraeli will retire from a position which he occupies by virtue of his commanding talents. The Opposition is practically defunct, because the Government has no decided policy, and the country but small interest in political affairs. Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet fitly represent the apathy which at present everywhere obtains.

But apart from political questions, there are many signs of healthy activity in social life. The advocates of early closing relax nothing of their exertions. In Manchester, the movement for a Saturday half-holiday has extended from the wholesale houses to the shopkeepers. At a meeting to further this object, last week, the following resolution was adopted: "That the principal cause of Saturday evening shopping being the late payment of wages, and the keeping open of the public markets, this meeting suggests to manufacturers and other employers *the paying of wages on Friday afternoons*, and to the Mayor and Corporation an earlier closing of the markets." Here is a practical solution to a difficulty which applies to other towns besides the capital of the cotton district. We earnestly hope that a proposal so feasible will be generally adopted. The practice of paying wages on a Friday, instead of Saturday night, is fraught with so many advantages, that it only needs to be canvassed to insure general support. It is gratifying to find the leading journal lending its great influence to further this great social reform, and expressing its pleasure at seeing "how the good sense of Englishmen is conducting this question to a satisfactory settlement, without any interference from the Legislature, which in such a matter would have been preposterous and absurd." The Sunday-school canvass of London is another sign of active philanthropy. This gigantic task is not yet completed, but, so far as its results are visible, they are highly encouraging. Nearly 4,000 children have been added to the schools south of London, out of about double the number that promised. It is hoped that eventually the increase for this district will amount to from 5,000 to 6,000. Meanwhile the movement has engaged the self-denying efforts of not less than 1,284 canvassers, has brought about a cordial co-operation between Churchmen and Dissenters, and is extending throughout the country. In Manchester the two parties form but one committee under the presidency of the Bishop.

If the free institutions which England enjoys were indigenous to European States generally, their annals would be equally unexciting and indicative of contentment and prosperity. But scarcely a day passes without some intelligence of the great struggle which is being waged on the Continent between despotism and freedom—national rights and foreign usurpation. From Italy we learn that the proposal to supply one hundred guns to the fortress of Alessandria, by public subscription, is being carried out with great enthusiasm. M. Manin gives his hearty approval to the suggestion as a demonstration against Austria. In Naples the Muratist party is once more active, and King Ferdinand as resolute as ever in refusing to listen to France and England. Marshal O'Donnell has fairly committed himself to the re-actionary party in Spain. The National Guard, by which he rose to power, has been disbanded with contumely, and the disposition of the new Dictator to discard constitutional forms is said to have alarmed even the Emperor of the French.

The intelligence from Russia has all the novelty of tidings from the empire of Japan. Medieval institutions and modern innovations are in close contact, if not collision. The pageantry attending the solemn entry of the Emperor Alexander into his ancient capital, takes us back to Peter the Great; the great public works, the comfortable farm-houses, the signs of industrial activity, and, above all, the whistle of the steam-engine, belong to the actual present. Russia is not a hobgoblin. Such is the concurrent testimony of English correspondents, who are exploring all the mysteries of Muscovite life. The carpet-bag, as well as the steam-engine, is a sign of civilisation, and when one hears of the quantity of luggage a Russian nobleman takes with him by rail, of the comforts of first-class carriages, and of twenty miles an hour travelling, it is impossible to believe in a Muscovite invasion of central Europe, or to doubt that the great northern empire is becoming gradually assimilated to the European system.

THE UNITED STATES' CRISIS.

DOMESTIC politics in the United States of America are driving on to extremities. The last packet brings intelligence of the most serious kind. Congress has separated without having made provision for the payment of the army—in a word, so far as the military force of the Executive is concerned, "the supplies were stopped." An Extraordinary Session of Congress had been convoked for the 21st of August, the break-up having taken place on the 18th—and we know not yet what will be the result. Pending the arrival of the next mail, it will be convenient, perhaps, to review the main features of this great political struggle.

Our readers need not be reminded that the question at the bottom of American disquietudes is slavery—just as a Church Establishment is the real occasion of most of our own. Indeed, slavery in the United States of America, and the State support of religion in Great Britain, are productive, in each country, of effects which are closely analogous. In America, however, everything is on an intense scale—commerce, speculation, religion, politics. Self-discipline, or, at all events, the proper fruit of it—self-restraint, is not among the most conspicuous of Transatlantic virtues. To "go ahead," is the all-conquering national impulse. "Action, action, action," is the motto of our cousins. They do not pause to reflect. They ride their horses to death. They drive at a break-neck pace. They push on their trains to the inevitable destruction of life and limb. They blow up their steamboats in their impatience to get on. Their very morality is forced in the hot-house of legal enactments. And even in religion, they resort to extraordinary means. It is no wonder, therefore, that their "peculiar domestic institution" should be upheld by devices which we, in this country, should regard as somewhat extreme. What amount of violence the Constitution of the United States can bear without giving way, is a problem which experience alone can solve. Certain it is that in any other country than America, the struggle which is now going forward would be considered the beginning of a "revolution."

The slaveocracy of the South appear to have drawn the sword, and thrown away its sheath. Slavery could have no chance but by growing as the Union grew—by maintaining evermore its relative predominance. Not to go forward was, in its case emphatically, to go back. Encircled by new free states—denied all room for expansion—it must, in course of time, have dwindled and died out. Like a malaria, it could not long withstand the influence of surrounding drainage and cultivation. The plague-spot must be fed or it would disappear. The conflict between the genius of slavery and freedom is being carried out in Kansas. Kansas is not yet a State, save in embryo. It is a territory aspiring to become a State. Congress has left it to the settlers of Kansas to determine whether it will recognise or repudiate slavery as a "domestic institution." The Free-soil settlers in the territory appear to have been a majority. No matter! To pour a turbid tide of "border ruffians" into Kansas—to upset its civil government—to control the ballot-box by the most ferocious intimidation—to substitute might for right, force for law, despotism for civil order, was a thing to be justified in the eyes of slaveocracy—for the end sanctifies the means. And so the Americans have at this moment in Kansas a slaveholding usurpation—a government resting upon bayonets and cannon-balls—a legislature chosen by constituencies called upon to vote with a glittering bowie-knife before their eyes as a hint to be reasonable—and an Executive which blasphemes liberty, and plays out, under Republican forms, the worst antics of despotism. The Freesoilers of Kansas are so hard driven that they might well sigh for the comparative liberalism of the government of Naples.

In an evil hour for his own ambitious pretensions, though with the express object of promoting their realisation, President Pierce resolved to throw the weight of the Executive into the scale against constitutionalism and liberty. He lent the United States' army, or a portion of it, to the border ruffians of Kansas—and the commanding officer of the military force ordered thither by the President, imitating the vigour of Cromwell, has dispersed the Parliament of the territory before the point of the bayonet. The House of Representatives at Washington, by a very small, but an inflexible majority, came to the resolution to check the President in this game. It was time. Republicanism was being scandalised by the barbarous ferocity of the usurping functionaries in Kansas. Their statutes smelt of blood. Anything more Draconic than their laws against anti-slavery agitation, it is difficult to conceive. They are not merely a stain upon Christendom—they disgrace humanity. Whether or not the House of Representatives would have been moved by the character of either the Kansas Legislature or its statutes to take the decided step they have done, is matter for conjecture only—but the outrage perpetrated by Brooks upon Sumner, and the endorsement of Brooks's ruffianism by his constituents, seem to have screwed the North up to the sticking-point. And the following has been their method of redress.

When the Army Appropriation Bill came before them, the House attached to the bill certain riders. They passed the money clauses necessary for the maintenance of the army, but they added other clauses defining the conditions on which the sums thus appropriated should be applied. They prohibited the use of the national military force in the territory of Kansas for any other

purpose than that of preserving public tranquillity. They would not have the armed force of the nation employed in aid of the authority of the usurping Legislative Assembly. They required the President to disarm the organised militia of Kansas, and to withdraw the *materiel* which had been supplied to them from the national stores. The ensuing struggle is thus graphically described by the *Times*: "Short of the acceptance of these provisos by the Senate and the President, the army estimates were refused. The Senate docked off the provisos and returned the bill to the Lower House. The Lower House tacked them on again and returned the bill. This game of Legislative battledore and shuttlecock was continued for a certain time, until the proceeding had degenerated into a farce. The Representatives remained firm, time pressed, and thus, notwithstanding repeated conferences, and many efforts upon the part of the Senate to arrive at a solution without the adoption of the odious provisos, the bill was dropped, and Congress separated for the recess."

But no sooner had Congress adjourned on the 18th ult., than a Presidential proclamation appeared convoking it again for the 21st. Our latest advices only come down to the 20th, and we are consequently in ignorance of the issue. But we agree with our cotemporary that "it is impossible not to see that here is a precedent which may one day lead to strange results." What those ulterior results may, in our opinion, be, we prefer to leave unstated until the immediate struggle shall have been determined, and we have both space and leisure to deal with the question much more fully than is possible for us at the present moment.

IRON MOLTEN BY AIR.

THE wonderfulness of science consists chiefly in the apparent inadequacy of its means to its ends—the wonderfulness of nature in the grandeur of its apparently self-existent phenomena. We never lose the sense of mystery and awe inspired by a first sight of ocean, or the sudden presence of a great mountain; but we cease to marvel at the smooth or swift motion of the screw-steamer, as we become familiar with its hidden mechanism. It matters not that Ruskin, using the facts of geology in the spirit of a poet, points out to us, in the resistless stream and the rounded rock, the course of a rain drop and the smoothing of a sand grain. It matters not that tidal motion be explained by a law of hydrostatics, or that the fountains of the great deep be exhibited in a chemical experiment. We are happily able to persist in seeing nothing but what is before us, and was before our fathers—the visible image of the invisible, the age-lasting type of the eternal. But when some art process is to be abbreviated, some mechanical effort lightened,—when the powers of earth or air are to be forced into some new combination for the service of man, we are all eye for astonishment and admiration, albeit every exclamation of pleased surprise is a reflection upon our own blindness and neglect.

The last new marvel of science is, a method of producing malleable iron from the molten, without the re-application of heat; in fact, the combustion of iron by cold air. The discovery—or rather, invention—was made public by its author, Mr. Bessemer, in a sectional meeting of the British Association; and has since been tested, by a number of competent witnesses, at an establishment in London. It proceeds upon a well-known principle of chemistry, but which appears to have given great difficulty in its application to this particular purpose. Mr. Bessemer's merit is, therefore, that of ingenuity and perseverance in carrying out a shrewd thought. Crude iron contains a certain proportion of carbon—that gaseous fuel which is called charcoal in its solid state. It occurred to Mr. Bessemer that this carbon might be made to take fire, and be itself the food of the heat necessary to expel impurities from the metal. In order to produce combustion, there must be oxygen as well as carbon; but oxygen exists so largely in the atmosphere, that we have but to bring the common air to bear upon the liberated carbon To accomplish this conjunction, he constructed a cupel, or cylindrical vessel, having near its base five small pipes connected with a floating-engine—literally, five bellows nozzles. The cupel communicating higher up with a furnace in which the iron ore is brought to a white heat, he gradually filled it with molten metal,—plying his bellows, and so forcing streams of cold air upon the boiling mass, which instead of cooling down the more rapidly, as in a refrigerator, continued to boil, grew more and more intensely molten, threw off in showers of sparks and "slags" its useless parts, and in half-an-hour was ready to be drawn out at a plug-hole pure and malleable.

To understand the value of this method, it must be borne in mind that the ordinary method of rendering iron fit for manufacture involves from four to six heatings. The farrier who takes a piece of metal from a nail in the wall, heats it in the forge, shapes and pierces it on the anvil, and cools it in the tank, is as far removed from the miner who digs it out with his pick, as is the bookbinder from the rag-collector. It is not sufficient that the shapeless lump of black or red ore be piled with other such lumps into a pyramid, a fire of wood and coal kindled around them, and the metal left to separate itself from the stone. It is not even sufficient that the pyramid be enclosed by brick or clay, and that the furnace thus constituted be heated to the uttermost. Our English iron will still be so far below the requirements of the artificer, that he must either waste his strength in heating and hammering, or go for material to Sweden and Norway. And this he did no longer than seventy years ago. Henry Cort, of Gosport, carried the process a step further, and thereby made our island richer than if he had discovered veins of gold along all its great roads. He constructed a second furnace, into which the iron passed from the first, and from which it was "puddled,"—drawn out in balls. These balls were pure enough and soft enough to be worth casting again into "blooms," or ingots,—short thick bars. The quantity of iron thus brought into use was so large that Cort was obliged again to put his ingenuity to work. Hence the rolling-mill,—a grooved cylinder, which, being rolled over the re-heated blooms, squeezes and cuts them into rods, of a size and texture convenient for the workman. The introduction of the hot blast-furnace,—that is, of bellows which inject steam instead of cold air,—increased the force of the fires, and so economised time and fuel. But it is so long since Henry Cort's inventions came into exclusive use, that his children have had to grow old in poverty—their father's rapidly-acquired wealth having been taken from him by some Government process alike without justice and without remedy. Just as a few men of science and goodwill had bestirred themselves to obtain a few cheeseparings of the iron-masters' fortunes, in testimonial to the author of all their riches, Mr. Bessemer comes in to supersede one of Cort's inventions, but to increase the value of the other. He abolishes the "puddling," by conveying the metal straight from its first heating to his air vessel, and thence to the moulds, in which it can be cast of any shape or size. But unless his cast-iron is better than other men's hammered iron, there will be only the greater demand for the rolling-mill. As it is, he contributes at once this double benefit—teaches us a fresh and startling lesson on common things; and gives us an incalculable aid to industry. It is no small thing to do only the former. When Dr. Birkbeck gathered a few workmen about him at a bench, and explained to them the *rationale* of their own labour, he created so many inventors. Every new exposition of the power of familiar principles has a similar effect. It sets in motion brains that may in turn give a new direction to thousands of hands. It makes hundreds of observant and thoughtful men ashamed of themselves that *they* had not done this wonder. It gives an instant value, in the eye of chemists and mechanics,—not a few of whom wear jackets and aprons,—to the sand-hill at the sea-side and the chips on the workshop floor, as the possible seed of harvests of wealth and fame. It reveals, as by a lightning flash, an universe of capabilities in the circumambient air that seems but dark and void. There is no telling the *intellectual* effect of one such event. Its *material* value, though more appreciable, is hardly more calculable. The results of experimental, and even of demonstrative efforts, are little reliable as indications of settled proceeds,—but we can hardly over-estimate the extent of the saving effected by Mr. Bessemer—"one of whose gigantic cupels," says a practical observer, "may be made to convert in one day as much malleable iron as fifty puddling furnaces, and with less than a hundredth part of the labour." Another writer puts the economical result in this way: "Mr. Bessemer produces homogeneous iron at a less price than common iron." That it renders us independent of the iron countries whose tariffs are against us, is a fact for Free-traders. That it will transfer thousands of grimy giants from the glare of the roaring furnace and the molten metal, to easier and more healthful toil, is a fact for the philanthropists. The man of taste, too, may indulge the prospect of iron-wrought house-fronts and roofs, displacing the dull inductile materials which help to make our streets long vistas of ugliness.

COLD COMFORT.

Mistakes, like misfortunes and vultures, seldom come single. The collation with which the gallant Guards were tantalised the other day inaugurated, perhaps, a series of shabby repasts. Yet it can scarcely be from a morbid impulse of imitation that "Mr. Gibbs, confectioner," of Bath, has entertained the Archæological Association so badly at the Guildhall of that city. He has evidently fallen into the vulgar error of supposing that men with brains have no alimentary apparatus worth speaking of, and that anything was good enough for a parcel of antiquaries. The *Times* reporter dilates upon the blunder with much pathos, and nothing can exceed the occasional solemnity of his language; as for instance, where he describes the unfortunate collation as only "*in the nature* of a *déjêuner à la fourchette*." Here is his account of the transaction:—

About eighty persons sat down to a dinner provided by Mr. Gibbs, confectioner, which, regard being had to its price, and to the fact that it was simply a cold collation in the nature of a *déjêuner a la fourchette*, gave very general dissatisfaction. The worthy chairman, however, exerted himself with great success to restore good humour, and was so admirably seconded by the members for the borough, and the very Rev. the Dean (of Llandaff), who all bore the warmest testimony to the value of the society's labours, that the excellence of the speeches more than compensated for the shortcomings of the repast, and sent the members, in the highest state of satisfaction with their esteemed vice-president and with each other, to the Literary and Scientific Institution.

We trust that the fate of "Mr. Gibbs," thus upheld to public infamy, will operate as a salutary warning to other purveyors on public occasions, and check any mania for disappointing expectant diners-out which may be on the point of setting in. So far from antiquaries being indifferent to what is set before them, we learn from this melancholy narrative, that when the cause of discontent with what is set before them is only the coldness of the viands (not a whisper against their plentifulness or their quality), it takes one chairman, two members of Parliament, and one Very Reverend Dean, to quell the rising fury of eighty tantalised archæologists; and that it is actually necessary to incur the moral peril of working them up to "the highest state of satisfaction with each other," before complete harmony is restored. Confectioners will know in future that King Stomach is too old a bird, even among antiquaries, to be caught with such chaff as a cold collation "in the nature of a *déjêuner à la fourchette*," when dinner is the order of the time of day.

So far as we know, there is only one class of people who abstain from food, namely, the people who cannot get anything to eat. The antiquity of Poverty as a public institution does not bring it within the range of the British Archæological Association, or they might give us some curious facts about it, from the first victim of the first famine, down to the last infant registered in London as dying "for want of breast milk," and the last valetudinarian curate with a large family and 60*l.* a year. Unfortunately, too, there are no "monumental brasses" on which the brazen doings of Self-indulgence, Luxury, and Idleness, in support of this venerable scandal are inscribed. Still results are patent enough, and not the summer sunshine smiles away, nor seaside rustication distances, the poor who are with us always. We are not going off into homiletics, even upon so instructive a topic as the dismay of eighty English gentlemen in a sweltering August, at the vision of a meal "coldly furnished forth;" but it has just occurred to us that we are too apt to consider poverty exclusively as a winter topic, and to reserve it for the cold comfort of a Christmas remembrance, when a systematic remembrance of its claims from year's end to year's end, might enable us to meet them with more efficiency. Indeed, we do not see how it is possible, without such systematic remembrance, to obey the apostolic command, "to work, *that*" we "may have to give to him that needeth";—which implies, not occasional excursions, but constant forced marches, for the succour of them that are ready to perish.

Spirit of the Press.

The question, who is to lead the Opposition, and what is to be its future policy, continues to excite keen controversy. But the *Examiner* interposes with the inquiry as to whether there is a Conservative party—at all events if there is "it is at sea." "If not at sea, we really cannot conjecture where the Conservatives can possibly be. At this season we were wont to hear their voices in the counties, at least in the agricultural shires; but now there is not so much as a Tory mouse stirring, even in Bucks. The Irish bogs have no account to give of them. Even Enniskillen is mute. Had they been lost in a Scotch mist, with Sir Archibald Alison, some of the thousand sportsmen in the moors would have heard their crow, or seen something of them. One thing is very certain, that a brace of Conservatives now would be quite in season, and bring a handsome price, were it only for stuffing and placing in a museum." But there is no Conservative party, because there is no Conservative policy, and no active Liberalism to oppose.

It is rather for us to regret the state of things which by doing so little in the line of public improvement has completely destroyed the occupation of those whose function in the State was either to prevent amelioration altogether, or to reduce the amount of it as low as possible.

We confess we should like to see Liberalism in that active state which would be more sure to call some modification or other of Toryism into life and activity also. We dislike the torpor of opposition resulting in no small degree from the want of energy in office. The missing party, no matter how far they may now be at sea, would soon appear again in the offing, if there were good reason to believe that the spirit of progress was about to animate the Government. We would recall the Conservatives by giving them something to do in the way of resisting or minimising reformation. We would give them a policy again by returning to the policy of useful change that originally gave them a political existence. Their presence, even in the most obstructive form of Toryism, is a healthier symptom than their absence, caused by the poverty of the element of useful change.

A similar view is taken by the *Spectator*, which asks whether an Opposition is, under existing circumstances, *possible*:—

Her Majesty's Government appears to have superseded both the necessity and the possibility. An Opposition, of course, is essentially constituted by its function of opposing something, and in Parliament we mean, by opposing Her Majesty's Government. But in order to the process of opposing there must be resistance, there must be oppugnance. How is it possible to oppose a Government like the present, which gives way when it must, and complies when it is pressed? The Government is totally unobtrusive, yet we cannot say that it offers the resistance of inertia. It brings forward as many bills as any Ministry that we have had; but it offers them, as the phrase is, "for the rejection" of all and sundry in the House of Commons. It is not a reforming Government—no, that is the last thing that could be expected from Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; but it will reform if it be called upon to do so. It will bring in a bill for the reform of the Appellate Jurisdiction, if anybody expects it to reform the Appellate Jurisdiction; but it will carry back that bill into the recesses of the Cabinet if anybody seriously objects to reforming the Appellate Jurisdiction. If we were to call upon it stoutly for a reform of the Episcopal Bench, or of commissions in the army, or of passing tolls for vessels, or of London thoroughfares, or of the process of "puddling" in iron-manufactures, we should have a bill on the spot: it would be brought forward with the utmost cheerfulness, accompanied by the assurance that Her Majesty's Ministers had always been intending to bring forward that very measure: but if, on second thoughts, we object to the reform of the Episcopal Bench, the puddling process, or any other process, then Her Majesty's Ministers would be the last persons to press an unwelcome measure on a reluctant House of Commons. Then how is it possible to oppose such a Government as that? Its very existence is enough to enervate the most virtuous Opposition. It is in itself both Government and Opposition, and leaves no room for the existence of the ancient institution on the left hand of the Speaker.

Herein lies Mr. Disraeli's difficulty, and it is contended that he has received great injustice at the hands of his friends, as though he were the cause of their parliamentary misfortunes.

But it is the difference that prevails within the ranks of Conservatism itself that excites the greatest interest. The *Morning Herald* sticks to its text that Protestantism must, in future, be the foremost Shibboleth of the party, as likely to unite the greatest number in its support. It is even rumoured that Mr. Walpole has been chosen to fill the post of Conservative leader in the House of Commons. But, it has been asked, who can appoint him? "Who are the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Opposition that have the power of thus making distinct appointments?" However, the Tory organ make bold to assert that the Conservative party are likely to come to some understanding among themselves with a view to overthrow the Palmerston plan of governing without a party; and that Mr. Spooner's Maynooth opinions, and the Sunday desecration question "indicate the quarter in which strength lies." That the controversy is one of great gravity is evident from the laborious efforts of the *Press* to point out the folly of uplifting the Protestant standard. In this task great ability, ingenuity, and temper are exhibited. The following is a sketch of what might be the general policy of the Conservative party:—

Those of its members who hope to rise to eminence must go through that work which Mr. Burke tells us he went through to thoroughly acquaint himself with the social and political state of the nation, and which Lord Stanley is practically going through at the present time. If there be any truth in the observations we threw out last week, that the number of persons who take an active interest in political questions, is from various circumstances being gradually contracted, it becomes a more urgent duty on the part of professed politicians to devote themselves more earnestly to the study of politics. They must rely less than heretofore on public opinion, and more on themselves. They must consider that in the absence of all political excitement it rests with them to mould opinion, and really to direct the policy of the country. With so grand a task before them, indifference would show want of capacity, or want of inclination for political life. While the public apathy lasts, the chances must be greatly in favour of that party which ranks among it the most vigorous, enlightened, and best instructed minds.

In another article entitled "The Church of England and the Conservatives," the *Press* labours to prove that the Tory party have ever been the bulwarks of the Established Church, and points out that—"The Church, in fact, is rapidly becoming one of the questions of the day; and we invite the calm consideration of the English clergy to this one point, Under whose auspices is this question likely to receive the most satisfactory solution—the Conservatives or the Liberals?" We have then the following bit of advice:—

We strongly advise Churchmen to forget for a while their internal dissensions, and to ponder well upon the future prospects of the Church of England. From which quarter of the political horizon do the dangers which menace her arise? Dangers, not threatening to any particular doctrine, but to the very existence of the Church herself, and fraught with solicitude to men of all shades of opinion within her pale. The Church has ere now allied herself with Dissent to resist the danger to their common Protestantism—cannot she now hush the disputes of her own members to resist the danger to their common Churchmanship?

A clever article on "the Maynooth controversy" terminates with these remarks:—

To sum up the argument. It is obvious that if "Maynooth" were abolished for the sake of "principle," its adversaries should not stop there, but assail the Church of Rome in Canada, and it would be necessary nearer home to organise opposition to Roman Catholics, peers, judges, generals, admirals, and captains, Queen's Counsel, and courtly attendants on the Sovereign (like Lords Camoys and Castlerosse). Such a policy could never be adopted by the statesmen, or tolerated by the enlightened public, of the empire. But there is no real necessity for debating such a proposal, as, in point of fact, the Church of Rome has not gained in the last ten years, and we should be only playing her game by giving the Irish agitators a grievance.

On another day we will show how our Protestant Institutions can be best invigorated; and in attachment to Protestantism we yield to none. The Protestantism of England must be maintained, and the result of the contests on "the Appropriation Clause" leave us no fears on that point. But the statesmen of the reign of Queen Victoria will not lend themselves to injudicious zeal, attempting impossibilities, and achieving practical mischiefs, under the pretence of pursuing "principles."

It is thus clear that if either party is to give way on matters of future policy, it is not likely to be the Disraelites. The correspondents of the *Press* are able to speak more freely than the journalist. "E. C. B." says: "Let Conservatives read in a large and intelligent spirit the clearly enunciated summary of policy in Mr. Disraeli's speech, and consider whether these do not form a fit and sufficient rallying point. There is no room for selfishness; union we must have; is not union upon these principles possible? is it not desirable? When once Conservatives have rightly decided this, they will be able to devote themselves with some chance of success to destroying the present anomalous phase of politics."

Another makes the following appeal on behalf of Mr. Disraeli: "Sectarian Conservatives have discovered that the author of 'Coningsby' is not a large landed proprietor, and they consequently pronounce him unfit to lead a party which comprises the bulk of the territorial influence of the country. Now, this might have been a most excellent reason for refusing to *accept* a man as the leader of a party, but as for rejecting him after a connection as leader which dates from Lord George Bentinck's death, it is utterly frivolous and illogical. Besides, it requires Athenian ingratitude and Saxon stolidity combined to reject a statesman whom posterity will rank with Bolingbroke, on the lowest and most ignoble pretext ever advanced for furthering a political intrigue."

In an article on "Reformatory Unions" the *Examiner* throws out a useful practical hint, viz., that the two societies, the National Reformatory Union, and the Reformatory and Refuge Union should seek for distinct fields of action—the first in the country, the second in London. The *Examiner* suggests the advisability of experimentalising in London upon purely voluntary inmates of Reformatories.

Such experiments ought to be tried, and London is the place for trying them. No matter whether the lads are thieves or not, previously convicted or unconvicted; let them be taken without coercion from the streets and trained in establishments from which they are at liberty to depart. We do not say that all London Reformatories should be of this kind; and still less do we say, that all the young London vagabonds should be so dealt with. Our old friends the Middlesex magistrates will some day or other see to the cumpulsory part of the business. But this we do advocate, that great encouragement should be given to earnest men to bring to bear upon the street boys of the metropolis, the almost magical influence of a free, uncompulsory intercourse. Such men should be countenanced and supported by our Metropolitan Refuge Union: and it is only just to add that in point of fact many the London Refuges are so constituted, and that their managers have no desire to alter the system.

M. de Lamartine is about publishing his "Cours Familier de la Littérature," which contains a confession of his intended policy had his improvised Government of 1848 lasted. In giving a lengthened extract from the work the *Daily News* thus comments upon its revelations:—

He tells us that immediately before the subversion of his Government he had caused a decree to be prepared for embodying an army of 60,000 men, to be called the Army of the Alps, and placed *en echellon* from Lyons to the frontier of the Var. The object of this army he tells us was two-fold; "it was intended in the first place to be ready to enter Piedmont at the first sign of danger to that power; in the second to be ready to repress the religious, civil, socialist, and demagogic agitations which might break out at any moment in the south of France, more impulsive than the north, at Lyons, at Avignon, at Marseilles, at Toulon, throughout the whole basin of the Saone and the Rhone."

With regard to France, these words show that M. de Lamartine, had he been able to retain his hold of power, intended to govern her by the sword. He was prepared to silence all "agitation" by the army. The dislogistic epithets he applies to the agitation he expected count for nothing. Socialists, demagogues, and other ugly names, only mean that the persons to whom they are applied differed in political opinion from M. de Lamartine. M. de Lamartine did not intend to appeal for support to the electors, nor even to the National Guard. He threw himself upon the army. After such a confession it was scarcely necessary for M. de Lamartine to tell us that he is "not a Radical Republican, a subversive Republican, a chimerical Republican." He is, in fact, not a Republican at all, but a would-be dictator, aspiring to govern by his Prætorian guards. Between Lamartine I. and Napoleon III., in so far as civil liberty is concerned, there is nothing to choose.

The exposition of his intended policy as regards Piedmont is equally monstrous. "Our army," he goes on to say, "was meant to descend from the Alps into Piedmont, to cover that kingdom, *to rally the fragments of the gallant Piedmontese army*, to make face to the Austrians, and to fight, if it was necessary to fight, for the evacuation and independence of the whole Peninsula." M. de Lamartine has a strange way of "backing his friends." He is one of those who, according to the proverb, would "lock the stable door after the steed has been stolen." He did not propose, he tells us, to interfere until after the Piedmontese army had been beaten; the French army of the Alps was not intended to co-operate with the army of Piedmont, but to "rally its fragments." Again, "the independence of the whole Peninsula" is a fine sounding phrase; but, unluckily for himself, M. de Lamartine proceeds to explain what he means by it. "What would have happened then in Italy? We are not in the secret of its destiny; but we can confidently say what would have taken place, what France would have advised, what is consonant with the old constitution of the five or six Italies. We mean a patriotic and unanimous federation of all these differing Italics, preserving their differing political characters, *under the protecting mediation of France*. The national and military unity of these political diversities would have been something analogous to the Confederation of Hellenic towns, kingdoms, and republics of Peloponnesus, and the islands, *under the guarantee of the Macedonian phalanxes*." Perfectly analogous there can be no doubt it would have been; the liberty enjoyed by Italy "under the guarantee of French armies," would have closely resembled the liberty of Greece under the Macedonians. All foreign rulers are of necessity oppressors. The Austrian, so good-natured and companionable at home, becomes a brute when invested with power in Italy. In France the French are eminently amiable and sociable, but the annals of Germany can tell what she suffered under the yoke of Napoleon. Italy cannot be benefited by a change of masters; emancipation from foreign rulers and armies alone can ensure her peace and prosperity. There is something worse than Machiavellism in the avowed foreign policy of M. de Lamartine; it was to allow Piedmont to be beaten, and then, when there was no national Italian army left, to send French soldiers to domineer over Italy.

LORD CARDIGAN AT LEEDS.

The magnificent sword purchased by the subscription of 250 of the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire, was presented to the Earl of Cardigan in the hall of the Stock Exchange, Leeds, on Saturday afternoon last. There were upwards of 250 guests in the hall, and the proceedings attendant upon the presentation were of the most enthusiastic nature. The chair was occupied by E. Denison, Esq., M.P. The sword is an elegantly-chased Mameluke dress sabre, with gold cross handle, and having two entablatures enamelled on the gold in the centre of the cross. The grip is gold, elegantly chased, and terminated by a tiger's head. The scabbard is double, the outer one being elaborately chased and ornamented in silver gilt, and pierced. The blade itself is embossed very chastely, and bears on one side the inscription, "Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B.," and on the other, "Presented by the inhabitants of Yorkshire." The enamelled entablatures on the handle contain—one, the arms of the noble earl; the other the cavalry charge at Balaklava, with a portrait of his lordship dashing forward in the attack upon the Russian guns in position, and the inscription of "Balaklava, 1854." The swordknot is gold-wire, and the belt-slings are in gold wire and gold em broidery. The sword is enclosed in a mahogany case, lined with white satin.

After the usual loyal toasts G. S. BEECROFT, Esq., read the address, which greatly eulogised the military services of the noble earl. The address and the sword having been deposited on the table in front of Lord Cardigan, amid loud applause,

Mr. DENISON, M.P., in a short and pithy speech, addressed Lord Cardigan, saying that, from the bottom of his heart, he honoured his lordship both for his behaviour as a soldier and as a British peer. (Tremendous applause.)

I ask you to accept this magnificent sword. (Applause.) May neither you, my lord, nor any man living, ever see it without recollecting that it is offered to you simply as a tribute of respect for the manner in which you performed the dangerous but honourable duty which was put upon you. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

The Earl of CARDIGAN, on rising to respond, was most enthusiastically received. When the applause had subsided, the noble earl said—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I assure you that I feel deeply impressed with the difficulty I labour under in adequately returning thanks to you, and particularly to the chairman, for the very handsome manner in which he has, in obedience to your wishes, presented this most flattering address to me, accompanied by that, on all accounts, most valuable and beautiful sword, especially valuable to me, inasmuch as it is a testimonial of your approval of my conduct during the time I served in the army of the East. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I feel it gratifying to me, and I think it will be interesting to

you to learn that that conduct of mine of which you have been pleased to approve, has met with the entire sanction, approval, and approbation of that great general under whom I was serving—the late Lord Raglan—under all the circumstances, even at the commencement of the operations, and up to and beyond the battle of Balaklava. Lord Raglan (continued the noble lord with strong emotion), that lamented general whose fall I so deeply deplore—whose memory I honour and revere—and whose approbation and good opinion during life I valued more than that of any other man living—(here his lordship was for a moment or two unable to proceed from his emotion). On resuming, he said,—I considered his praise as second only in value to that of that great general—that great man under whom he had so long served, and of whom he was the friend and associate. I speak of the great Duke of Wellington. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it was my good fortune, before the expedition to the Crimea took place, to be placed in advance of the head-quarters of the army in command of a very considerable portion of the cavalry division, accompanied with artillery; and it was about that period that I was directed by the General Commander-in-Chief, Lord Raglan, to proceed personally with a small detachment across the desert country in the direction of the Dobrudscha to ascertain what course the Russian army had taken after the siege of Silistria was raised, whether it was retreating to its own territory or advancing in the direction of Varna. You can therefore understand that that march was performed at the risk at all times of coming upon the enemy's outposts at any moment. In the command of that detachment, I proceeded to Karason and then to Trajan's wall, on the territory of the Dobrudscha; and then patrolled along the line towards Silistria. On my return I reported the result to Lord Raglan, and that gallant general considered that that reconnaissance had been well performed, and that I had rendered an essential service to the allied armies, notwithstanding the criticisms which have been passed—(applause)—upon it in this country, in consequence of a certain number of horses having been injured during the march—the number of which has, of course, been grossly exaggerated. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it fell to my lot, on the 25th of October—the day of the battle of Balaklava—(hear, hear)—as the officer in command of the light cavalry brigade, to attack the Russian batteries to the front. I feel satisfied, gentlemen, in that it has been so expressed that that act of mine was one of the principal causes of your approbation, and of the honour which has been conferred upon me. (Cheers.)

After describing that memorable charge in which only 195 out of 650 men returned to their ranks, his lordship proceeded:—

I proceeded to Lord Raglan to report the circumstances of the charge, and his lordship expressed to me his marked disapprobation of what had been done, stating that such an attack was totally contrary to the principles of warfare—that is, the attacking of a battery in front with cavalry. I have only to say on the subject that there never was a more uncalled-for charge, inasmuch as we had seen this Russian battery, with a large body of heavy cavalry in the rear, at least twenty minutes; and when this attack was ordered, they were neither advancing nor retreating. (Hear, hear.) In an attack like that, where I believe every officer and every man did his duty to the utmost, and behaved in a proper, becoming, and gallant manner, it would be, I always think, invidious to select the name of any one person. I believe that all did their duty to the utmost; and if this attack was useless—and it caused an unnecessary loss of life—perhaps there were these two advantages—the only advantages derived from it. It showed to the enemy, and to the world, that British cavalry, when ordered, will do anything they are commanded to do—(loud cheers)—whatever may be the danger or the peril of what is commanded—(renewed cheers)—and, further, I do think and believe that, although the attack was useless in itself, and was almost the destruction of the Light Cavalry Brigade, the moral effect it had upon the Russian army was of great importance—at least, so I was informed by that great general, Lord Raglan, who had ascertained that fact from a number of Russian deserters, who were constantly coming in. (Hear, hear.)

Some other toasts having been given, the proceedings terminated at twenty minutes to four o'clock, the guests being heartily cheered by the crowd as they left the hall, and the band playing inspiriting and appropriate airs.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDE.

The Queen of Oude and her retinue of attendants arrived at the Waterloo station of the South Western Railway on Saturday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, by special train, which left Southampton at eight P.M. Her Majesty, with her attendants, left the station for Harley House (New-road), the late residence of the Duke of Brunswick, in a number of closed carriages, omnibuses, and other conveyances, into which the female portion of the company were removed with the usual Oriental precautions against displaying their features. The ladies of the suite stepped backwards out of the carriages of the railway, in order to prevent the railway officials and the crowds assembled from having the pleasure of seeing their faces, but it was remarked by many of the spectators that however strong may be the objections to displaying the charms of an Oriental face, the same degree of anxiety by no means existed with respect to the lower extremities, so carefully concealed by the ladies' dresses in western countries. The Queen of Oude wore a silver grey silk train, and gold anklets about her feet. The illustrious group was accompanied by Major Bird, and a small army of officials and attendants.

During the greater part of yesterday, as on the two previous days, a considerable number of people was collected in the New-road, in front of Harley House, which has become the residence of the Royal family of Oude since their arrival in London from Southampton on Saturday night. The house in which the Duke of Brunswick is supposed more than once to have stood a regular siege, is situated a little to the east of Marylebone Church, and on the opposite side of the road. It is a detached residence, with a small lawn in front, surrounded by a high brick wall, and stands back from the thoroughfare, with an entrance from a side street, which runs into Regent's-park at right angles with the New-road. It has been taken for a year at a rent of 550*l*. For Holford House, Regent's-park, which was thought to be more desirable as affording greater privacy, 1,000*l*. was offered for a year, but the negotiations from some cause or other did not take effect. A few trees here and there in the grounds give it greater seclusion, but it is overlooked on two or three sides by the adjacent houses. The members of the Royal family at present maintain themselves in a strict seclusion.

The East India Company, as is generally known, has offered them a sum of fifteen lacs of rupees a year, or 150,000*l*., as a compensation for the loss of their kingdom. With this they are altogether dissatisfied, and are now engaged in preparing their case to lay before the Company, with a view to better terms, if not to the restoration of their dynasty.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Saturday, there was again a full display of the whole system of waterworks at the Crystal Palace, and, the weather being singularly fine, while the price of admission was reduced on the occasion to half-a-crown, nearly 13,000 people assembled to witness the spectacle, which has never before been exhibited under circumstances so peculiarly calculated to give it complete effect. Occupying as the Palace and grounds do a position greatly elevated above the surrounding country, and exposed, therefore, to every breeze from whatever point of the compass it may blow, it will only be on occasions few and far between, especially in winter, that its splendid series of fountains will not have to contend with more or less of wind, which tends to mar the full beauty of the display by shattering the tall columns of water into spray ere they reach their greatest attainable height. But Saturday was one of those days on which the Exhibition is seen under every possible advantage, and it was satisfactory to think that it was not lost on a comparatively small number of spectators, as might have been apprehended at a time when London is said to be "out of town." The day was lovely almost beyond description; there was only a gentle breeze, while it so happened that the display was seen as well in sunshine as in shade, and it would be difficult to say on which phase the interest of it most preponderated. For a brief interval a blaze of sunlight added the brilliant hues and the perfect formation of the rainbow to the intrinsic grandeur of the spectacle, and again a passing cloud, which hovered for the remainder of the time immediately overhead, and threw the whole landscape into shade, enabled the company to witness the picture in all its cool, sunless beauty, as the tall shafts of water in the lower basins shot unbroken into the air, higher and higher, and the innumerable jets which surround them played in all their marvellous beauty and diversity with the dark, rich foliage of the trees and the sloping hill sides for a back ground. As five o'clock, the hour fixed for the display, approached, the company left the Palace in thousands and settled on every available part of the plateau whence the most advantageous view of the spectacle is had, combined with the delicious splash of the cascades. There, too, the bands of the Royal Artillery and the Coldstream Guards were stationed, and played alternately during the exhibition. The whole scene, with all its adjuncts, was remarkably picturesque, and the company, who themselves lent to it half its animation, looked on with unqualified admiration. The triumph of Sir Joseph Paxton, by whom and under whose directions this magnificent system of waterworks was designed and carried to completion, in spite of almost insuperable obstacles, was complete.—*Times.*

THE SALE OF UNWHOLESOME MEAT IN LONDON.

In June last, the "Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health" appointed a committee to inquire into the alleged sale of diseased and unwholesome meat, the ill effects arising therefrom, and the best mode of prevention. At a general meeting of the Association lately held at the Board of Health, the report of the committee was read. It establishes the fact that large quantities of unwholesome meat are constantly exposed for sale to the lower classes, and are bought by them. In the City of London alone—a privileged place where there is constant inspection—26 live animals, 612 entire carcases, 696 quarters, 8 sides, 227 joints of beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, besides an immense quantity of poultry, game, and fish, were seized and condemned. This unwholesome food is chiefly brought from the country as meat, few diseased animals being killed in London. There is reason to believe that a regular trade in diseased meat goes on secretly, although much finds its way into the open markets, especially Newgate Market: it is bought by the retail dealers who supply "low neighbourhoods," and a large proportion is sold by gas-light that would not find purchasers in open day. The committee have no doubt that this diseased food besides robbing all who eat it of their fair share of nutriment, is one cause of debility and illness among the poor. In treating of preventive measures, the committee, with all due caution, express an opinion that the sale of unwholesome meat is an offence at common law, and is an evil guarded against in several statutes; among others, by the Nuisances Removal Act of 1855. They recommend, "that the Inspectors of Nuisances appointed under the Metropolis Local Management Act be empowered to act as sanitary inspectors under the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, and, if necessary, that they also receive authority from two Justices, under the act 19 and 20 Vict. c. 131. They further recommend, that the Inspectors be furnished with a statement of the appearances of unsound meat, such as the committee have drawn up for the purpose; and that they be instructed to visit the shops and markets frequented by the poor, especially on Saturday evenings. That they should proceed cautiously, and take the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health in case of doubt; but yet that they should peremptorily seize any meat which shall answer to the described signs of unwholesomeness."

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The tenth annual meeting of the North Lancashire Agricultural Association took place at Preston on Thursday, and was a highly successful gathering. The dinner took place in the Corn Exchange, and was partaken of by about three hundred noblemen and gentlemen. Lord STANLEY, M.P., in the chair.

After various toasts had been drunk, the CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society," said: I am glad to hear from a statement, not of one, but of several of those who have witnessed it, that our show this year, both in point of quantity and of the quality of the articles exhibited, very far surpasses anything that has taken place till now. (Loud cheers.) It has been peculiarly satisfactory, I am told, as regards horses and cattle. I am glad to see a larger number and a more increasing subscription on the part of the tenant farmers than we have had for some time past. If they will only add—and they do well—an increasing knowledge of the theory of agriculture to that practical knowledge and experience which they now possess, I see no reason why they should not compete, and compete successfully, with the largest occupier of land in England. Now, gentlemen, I pass on to a larger and wider inquiry; first, what are the requirements of agriculture in this district? and, secondly, what are those requirements in England generally? On the first point you will perhaps excuse me if I do not go into detail. I am not a practical farmer; my work is of a very different kind, and I have not the presumption to offer advice or comment to those who are more capable of instructin me. But only one thing I will observe. I don't thin that, taking this country throughout, great as is the progress which we have made of late years, I don't think our agriculture is quite so far advanced as, perhaps, we had a right to expect that it should be, judging by the enterprise and ingenuity, and by th capital which is expended in other branches of business. There are two defects which almost any casual observer may notice, the one, comparatively imperfect drainage, the other, the smallness of fields. Now, as to small fields, I say nothing about them, because it may arise from small holdings—(hear, hear—and in that case, of course, their existence is inevitable. (Hear, hear.) But as to drainage, that is equally a benefit to the small as to the large holder. Our soil requires it. We have markets close at hand to take off our produce. It is not a new experiment; it is well known and proved to pay, and, above all, it is a matter more than perhaps any other in which landlords and tenants can mutually help each other. (Cheers.) There is a good deal of truth in the answer that one farmer lately made to another. The first said, "Aye, it's very well for you to make improvements; you can afford an outlay; you can afford to run risks and to incur losses, but I cannot." "Well," replied his friend, "that is very odd, because for my part I have tried both ways of farming, and I find that I cannot afford to farm badly." Now, I don't think there was much doubt, as between the two, which was right. (Hear, hear.) Now, looking at the general foundation of agriculture in this country, it is impossible not to see that, within the last few years, a new era has begun. I gave last year a sort of statement on that subject, which showed the need and the cause for agricultural improvement, which I think I may venture to repeat here. It was to this effect—that of, in round number, 77,000,000 of acres in the United Kingdom, three-fifths are already in cultivation, bad or good, as the case may be, one-fifth is not cultivatable by nature, and the other one-fifth might be cultivated, but is not. That shows you the possible extension of area within the limits of these islands. (Hear, hear.) But it is not so much from the opening of new soil, as from the making the most and best from that which is already showed, that we have our returns to expect. I have spoken of drainage as affects Lancashire, and I will extend my remarks to all England, and I will venture to affirm that what has been done throughout the country in the way of drainage is a mere trifle compared with what wants doing. I have seen various calculations on that subject—they don't exactly agree sometimes, they seldom differ; but they nearly all agree in this, that there is room, on account of drainage alone, for a profitable investment within the United Kingdom of one hundred millions sterling. But, after all, drainage is not the only practicable source of improvement. There are two others, the one manure, and the other machinery. Now, as to manure, we have a great problem to solve. It is very well, no doubt, and it pays, just now, to bring it from the ends of the earth—to send for it from out of the islands of the Pacific, or elsewhere; but that is a resource which you cannot calculate upon for ever. That supply may be, probably must be, exhausted some day, and then, though perhaps not till then, we shall be driven to the resources to which we ought to have applied ourselves long ago—I mean the saving of that natural manure which we waste. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I saw it stated the other day, on good authority, that we are

paying a million and a half every year for artificial manures. Now, I don't say that is money wasted. I believe its use is profitable, but a great deal of that might be saved, and people would see that there is in nature nothing destroying—that there is no such thing as destruction—that what comes from the earth returns to it again—and that all that is necessary is to restore to the soil that which originally comes from the soil, and that which we throw away in the shape of the sewerage of great towns. I know there are difficulties in the way of doing that; there is a difficulty in deodorising that sewerage—in rendering it not offensive; there is a considerable difficulty also in concentrating the solid part of it into so small a compass as to bear and reward the expenses of transport. I don't deny the existence of these obstacles. I only say that serious as they are, science has surmounted obstacles far greater. (Hear, hear.) I heard a calculation made by competent persons that what we lost by not using the sewerage of the Thames valley alone—what we lost in persevering and polluting the Thames, comes in point of value to several millions yearly—five millions was the sum named. The other branch of agricultural improvement of which I had to speak, was machinery. It is very much the landowner's business; and I know no way in which a man of large fortune and a disposition to render that fortune available to the public benefit, can better employ it than by a large and liberal investment with all such machinery as appears likely to promise success. In the thrashing-machine, the sowing-machine, the reaping-machine, and other implements, even in the ploughs that we now use, you have a sample of what has been effected already, and a foretaste of what will be accomplished hereafter. I say a foretaste only, because looking at the patent-office returns of this year, I see that since 1850 no less than thirty-five patents have been taken out for an invention of one kind only—for the application of steam to ploughing. (Hear, hear.) I look, too, into the very valuable report by Mr. Evelyn Denison on the Paris Exhibition, and see there that one firm—Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln—have sold, since 1852, 1,390 steam-engines for agricultural purposes, with an aggregate horse-power of nearly 9,000. I look, again, to the reports of the last provincial meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held this year in Essex; and there I am told that no less than 147 firms exhibited implements, and that the show of implements was the largest that had ever been known. Now, gentlemen, with your permission, there is a something on—a question which, perhaps, you have heard in some degree misrepresented—that of agricultural statistics. There is, I know, in many persons' minds an impression that either Government, or the landowner, or some other party, are anxious to obtain from the farmer information as regards his private concerns, which there is no fair reason that he should be called upon to give. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I must tell you it is simply this: There is no other class of men—there is no other occupation throughout this country in which the State does not already interfere in that equal degree so as to ascertain what each man is doing. Every pound of cotton that comes into this country, every bale of goods that goes out of it—the age, the occupation, the employment of every one present in this room—of every one throughout this empire, are all minutely registered and recorded for the public benefit. Now, I don't stand up—I never shall stand up for any mode of asking for returns that shall be minute, vexatious, or inquisitorial. But I do think the farmer himself would gain, and he is clearly the party interested in the first instance, by knowing a little more about the state of the markets. (Cheers.) Let us all remember that, in promoting the progress of agricultural improvements, we are not merely developing the natural resources—we are not only lightening the national burden—we are not only adding to the strength and power of England—we are not only increasing the wealth of those who are wealthy already—but we are indirectly engaged in one of the highest and noblest tasks which a human mind can propose to itself. We are engaged in relieving the sufferings and in elevating the condition of the labouring classes of this country. The more farming improves, the more machinery you employ, the less need there will be of mere brute labour, and the more you will require skilful cultivated intelligence, you will make a less demand on your labourers' muscles, and a larger demand on their brains. In conclusion, I give you "Prosperity to the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society." (Loud cheers.)

Sir J. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, in proposing "The Successful Competitors," adverted to the manly and vigorous efforts put forth by the farmers to meet unrestricted competition. While the science of agriculture had probably made a greater advance, in the last fifteen or twenty years, than it had done in many centuries previous, he gave expression to his earnest conviction when he said that—speaking either of the proprietors or the tenant-farmers—no class of the community had put forth more energetic exertions than the agricultural class during the last ten years. (Hear, hear.) He had heard it estimated that, in consequence of the sudden storm which had burst over the country, we had lost a million of money. Now, the remedy against such calamities was most obviously to be found in mechanical invention. These reaping machines would, in the first place, supply that lack of labour which in the improved circumstances of Ireland, and in the very great employment of the labourers of the country upon railways and in manufactures, the farmers were now experiencing. He was very glad to see from recent reports that in some parts of Ireland labourers were getting 3s. 6d. a-day—an unparalleled circumstance in that country; and throughout England there was the greatest difficulty in getting harvest hands. It was impossible, therefore, that crops could be effectively reaped without the aid of these machines. (Hear.) The French were as enterprising a nation as we ourselves were; and we had no doubt that in a short time a very considerable number of machines, the best of the English manufacture, would be introdnced into France. And it was impossible not to foresee new struggles for the agriculture of this country, by the introduction from the whole of the east of Europe, and from southern Russia, of vast supplies of corn, which the very success of our arms would bring into the market. (Hear, hear.) After adverting to the important question of the drainage of the soil, he said he believed that sufficient stress was not being laid by the most observant of chemists, and even the most practical of agriculturists, upon the importance of the deep pulverization of the soil. Liebig stated, as did all the more recent chemists, that this was the main source of improvement in the soil; and by it they explained all the old modes of agricultural improvement, as also almost all modern means, except such as were of a purely chemical character. The deep pulverization of the soil absorbed and intensified the action of the atmosphere upon the soil. Here was science to confirm the daily experience of agriculture—that a minute and deep pulverization of the soil had the most important effect upon its character. It explained the whole system of fallows, the whole system of the rotation of crops; for in this way the whole action of the atmosphere upon the soil was so deeply intensified that soils which were made fallow altered their chemical character. Allusion had been made to the great number of portable steam-engines in use. It was impossible to enter such a county as Norfolk or Lincolnshire, and see the great contrast which it presented to continental agriculture, without at once perceiving the vast strides that this country had made in the application of mechanical inventions in the progress of agriculture. All the farms in Norfolk exhibited chimneys, and so they did in Lincolnshire. He believed it was the fact that in the last three years, according to the report of Mr. Evelyn Denison, 1,000,000 acres had been drained in this country, and about 5,000,000*l.* expended in the operation; but it was also stated, and he thought the computation quite within the mark, that the tenant-farmers of England had expended in that same period no less than 5,000,000*l.* on guano alone. (Hear, hear.) That was a direct contribution from chemistry to the agriculture of this country. (Applause.)

THE HARVEST.

With the state of the weather greatly improved, a full week having been fine, some showers alone excepted, a great deal of corn has been carried, and much more would have been stacked but for the general deficiency of labour. In the South and West, where the grain was cut, there has been some local injury by sprouting, the high temperature and heavy fall of rain coming on very ripe and dry samples: the damage being more extensive in the barley, though we hope not very serious as a whole. Oats appear to have suffered only slightly; but the excessive wet has delayed the digging of potatoes, and somewhat increased the disease. The South of Ireland has also experienced some harm from the forwardness of the season; but Scotland and the northern counties of England generally will be rather benefited than injuriously affected—the beating of the corn being more than counterbalanced by the renewed growth of the grass, the turnips, and other roots. The relief to anxiety thus given to the nation at a most critical time, renews its obligations; and let us hope that the large amount of produce yet to be gathered will be safely stored. As respects the character of the new wheat already saved, there can be no difference of opinion with reference to its general superiority to that of last year; in some localities, moreover, the yield is excessive, but there will be some in bad condition, and some sadly sprouted. Though, as in all seasons, the inferior soils are deficient, the favourable accounts undoubtedly prevail, with a considerable increase grown. Barley being a more limited crop, still further reduced in its quality fit for malting, by the wet, the best kinds seem certain to rule high. Oats appear fine, with a full average. Beans and peas, especially the latter, exceed it.—*Mark-lane Express.*

The fall of rain this August has thus been greater than in any year except three of the last ten years. The wheat already thrashed is of good weight, but the yield per acre will certainly not be much, if at all above an average. Pasture lands have greatly improved since the rains, and all kinds of grazing stock have made progress.—*Economist.*

In his notes of an annual autumnal tour through the north-western counties, by Mr. John Lamb, the Quaker correspondent of the *Belfast Whig*, he says: "There is no doubt that our country is vastly improving. The people are better clad and better fed. The country is much better cultivated than it was a dozen years ago. The gaols are nearly empty, and the poorhouses not half filled; some of the masters complain that they cannot muster as much healthy labour as will cultivate the gardens and grounds round the workhouses. The towns are better paved, swept, and lighted, and many an old, unsightly thatched house has been pulled down to make room for a respectable slated one; yet there is abundance of room for further improvement in all these respects. Few towns in Ireland have improved so much in appearance during the last ten years as Sligo. The wheat crop is also likely to be a very good one; it is thicker on the ground than last year, but some farmers tell me it is not as well headed."

The *New York Sun* estimates that America will, this year, be able to export one-fourth more wheat to Europe than it did last year.

The crop of corn is good in the north of France, but only middling in the centre, and very bad in the south—on the whole, far below an average. This view is confirmed by the intended prohibition in the export of all kinds of corn, grain, meal, and pulse for the year; also by the enormous purchases by the French Government of bread stuffs in America, in Russia, and in the Danube, in fact, wherever foreign wheat supplies are to be had.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Court left Osborne and arrived at Buckingham Palace about three o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after that, her Majesty held a Court and transacted business. The Earl of Clarendon had an audience. Count Chreptowitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, had audience, and delivered his credentials. On Thursday morning the Queen began her journey to Balmoral by the Great Northern Railway; the managers of which had taken peculiar pains to prevent accident. The train was accompanied by a telegraphic apparatus which might be applied to the main telegraphic line at any point, and a number of men whose business it was to prevent the overheating of the axles. The carriages used were to go throughout the railway journey in charge of Mr. Seymour Clarke. At a little before eight o'clock, the Queen, Prince Albert, and five of their children, arrived at the King's Cross station; where the Earl of Clarendon received her Majesty. At eight o'clock the train moved out of the station, amid the cheering of the persons present. As usual, the country folks on the line seized every available spot affording a glimpse of the Queen's train, and assembled in greater numbers at the towns where it made momentary halts. At Huntingdon, Lord Sandwich drew up a guard of honour, composed of the Huntingdonshire Rifles, on the platform. Mr. Thomas Baring was present, and Mr. Vesey, the Mayor of the town, was presented to the Queen. At Peterborough, the Bishop headed a body of the clergy waiting to show their respect. Her Majesty recognised Dr. Davy, and Lord Clarendon shook him by the hand from his carriage-window. At Retford, a heavy fall of rain did not prevent a muster of lieges, prominent among whom were the Duke of Newcastle and his daughter Lady Susan Pelham Clinton. At York, Her Majesty recognised Mrs. Stuart Wortley, the Earl of Harewood, General Sir Harry Smith and Lady Smith, and General Arbuthnot. The train arrived punctually at every station, and similar scenes were enacted throughout the journey. The Queen finally alighted at Edinburgh at 6.35—five minutes before the appointed time, and at once proceeded to Holyrood Palace. In the portico of Holyrood Palace, Her Majesty was received by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Black, the member, and Sir Benjamin Hall. On Friday morning the Queen and her family drove through Prince's-street and the Lothian-road, by Heriot's Hospital, down the Canongate, and past the Palace into the Queen's-park. Thence they made a circuit of Arthur's Seat by the new drive known as the Queen's ride. Prince Albert accompanied Her Majesty on horseback. In the afternoon, the whole party drove through the park by the Dalkeith-road to Craigmillar Castle, and crossed the Esk to Hawthorndean. Here they alighted, and walked up the glen to Rosslyn Chapel. Thence they drove back to Holyrood. All day the citizens of Edinburgh, and a considerable number of strangers who had come from the country to see the Queen, were astir, and both streets and parks were crowded. Contrary to general anticipation, there was no review of the Crimean troops garrisoned in Edinburgh, and but a small portion of the expectant multitude even had the good fortune to see Her Majesty, as she passed through few of the principal streets. Early on Saturday morning the Royal party left Holyrood Palace, and proceeded to St. Margaret's Station, *en route* for the north. On their way to the station the Queen and Prince Albert cordially returned the loud and frequent greetings of the people, who gathered in great numbers, notwithstanding the early hour, to witness her departure. Before nine o'clock had struck the Royal train was on its way to the north. The train reached Stirling at 10.7, and Perth at 11.10. At both places there was a numerous assemblage, and a guard of honour of Highland regiments. At Banchory, luncheon was provided. From thence the journey was performed in the Royal carriages. Her Majesty arrived at Balmoral Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock. The Queen, the Prince, Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, paid a visit *en route* to the Duchess of Kent at Abergeldie Castle.

The body of the Hon. Sir Willam Temple, K.C.B., late Minister at the Court of Naples, and for thirty-six years past, and only brother of Viscount Palmerston, was on Saturday consigned to its last resting-place, under the west window of the Abbey Church, Romsey, in a vault where the remains of eight members of the noble family of the Temples repose. The funeral was private and unostentatious. Ten of the family and private friends attended only. Viscount Palmerston was chief mourner; the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan and W. F. Cowper, Admiral Bowles and Sir George Bowles, the Rev. Henry Sullivan, Sir George Shee, &c. Many private friends and others who hold the family in esteem were also at the church. The shops in Romsey were shut, and a general feeling of sympathy with the bereaved Viscount was manifested.

Thursday was fixed for the investiture in Dublin, of the three new Knights of St. Patrick—the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Granard, and the Earl of Shrewsbury. When the day arrived, only one Knight appeared—death had removed the Earl of Shrewsbury, illness detained the Earl of Granard, and the Marquis of Londonderry alone was able to present

himself to the Chapter. It is remarked that the Earl of Carlisle, as Grand Master, carried out on this occasion one of the original ordinances of the Order, which requires that robes of the Knights shall be "wrought within the realm of Ireland." Hitherto the robes have been made in England, of French material: on Thursday the Knights were robed in Irish tabinet.

Sir Benjamin Heywood, of Manchester, has received a letter from Lord Palmerston, stating that, in consequence of the death of his brother, he will be unable to preside at the inauguration of the new Mechanics' Institution; but he hopes to be able to visit Manchester on some future occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Cureton, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, will, it is said, succeed the late Dr. Buckland as Dean of Westminster.

The *Gazette* contains the announcement that Her Majesty has re-appointed Mr. Eastland de Michele to the post of British Consul at St. Petersburg.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Roebuck Testimonial, held at Sheffield last week, it was stated that the subscription to the testimonial amounted to nearly 1,400*l.*; and it was resolved that a thousand guineas be presented to Mr. Roebuck, and the remainder devoted to the purchasing a portrait of the honourable gentleman, if it was agreeable to him that this course should be adopted. The presentation is to take place this day (Wednesday), at the Music Hall, Sheffield.

The Marquis of Chandos, who has been seriously indisposed at Wotton House, is now enabled to leave his room.

The *Globe* says that Lieut.-General Sir H. Barnard is likely to have the command of the troops encamped in Shorncliffe, in the room of Sir Colin Campbell, now Inspector-General of Infantry.

The body of the Earl of Shrewsbury, after lying for a week in state at Alton Towers, was buried on Tuesday, in the castle chapel, with full ceremony and pomp.

The *Manchester Guardian* says: "It is now, we believe, pretty certain that our townsman, Edward W. Watkin, Esq., will, at the next election, become a candidate for the representation of Yarmouth; his colleague in contesting the representation in the Liberal interest, being, in all probability, William Torrens M'Cullagh, Esq., late M.P. for Dundalk, who, in connexion with Sir C. Napier, contested the borough at the last election.

The *Leeds Mercury* announces the death of Mr. John Heaps, whose open face and stalwart figure have been familiar objects at nearly all great gatherings in Leeds for upwards of half a century. "Mr. John Heaps, a man of strong convictions and principle, played, indeed, no insignificant part in many of the struggles, political, ecclesiastical, and municipal, for which the borough of Leeds has been remarkable during that lengthened period. His views on some of these points were extreme, but his honesty and perseverance in maintaining them aided more moderate men to accomplish what all Reformers agreed to consider desirable; and no one rejoiced more sincerely than he at every gain to the cause of liberality, in whatever department. Mr. Heaps was, we believe, one of the promoters of the first Wesleyan Sunday-school in Leeds; he was for a long time trustee of the Workhouse, and to him was largely due the origin of the Kirkgate market, which he sought to render a free market, as its earliest name implies. In the Church-rate contests—now, happily, long since past—his voice was often heard on the side of the opponents to that obnoxious impost."

Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, long favourably known to the public as an author and as a contributor to several literary works, and more recently as one of the best of our police magistrates, has died at Boulogne of congestion of the brain.

Mr. Welby, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Clement, of University College, Oxford, and Mr. Q. Twiss, of Christchurch, Oxford, have been selected from among nine competitors by the examiners of the Civil Service Commission, for clerkships at the Treasury.

The Duke of Cambridge, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, is at present at Gordon Castle, the Scotch seat of the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, accompanied by their son and two daughters, and by a sister of the distinguished authoress, arrived in Glasgow on Thursday night, by the Caledonian Railway, and took up their residence in the Star Hotel, Buchanan-street. On Friday they made an excursion to Bothwell Castle, after which they paid a visit to the West End Park. Mrs. Stowe and daughters left Glasgow on Saturday morning by the Lochgoil steamer, *en route* for Inverary—Mrs. Stowe on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and the rest of the party to sojourn either at Lockgoil Head, or some other watering place. Mr. Stowe is, we believe, to start for America on Tuesday next, but his "better half" and family purpose remaining for some little time on this side of the Atlantic. —*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

The Turkish Ambassador has subscribed 10*l.* towards the proposed English Christian Church at Constantinople, which is intended to be a monument to the memory of the gallant men who fell in the late war with Russia.

The Central American difficulty is confidently stated to have received a satisfactory solution in a convention and treaty said to have been concluded between Honduras and Great Britain. The leading features of the arrangement are understood to be a guarantee of the neutrality of the territory to be traversed by the projected Inter-oceanic Railway, and the freedom of its terminal ports against our cession of Ruatan and the other two small islands, in recognition of the equitable claim of the main state upon those dependencies. If the information be correct, the large question which so recently looked ugly and serious enough, has thus been simply and quietly disposed of without the ostensible intervention of America.—*Daily News.*

The health of the Rev. Dr. Morison, of Chelsea, has greatly improved during the last month.

On dit, that the Hon. C. P. Villiers, brother of our Foreign Secretary, will be appointed Mr. Crampton's successor, as Minister to Washington; and that the Hon. E. Leveson Gower will go to Naples, as our Envoy.

Mr. Baron Platt, it is said, intends to resign the seat he holds on the judicial bench, in consequence of long-continued indisposition. Mr. Watson, Q.C., Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. James, Q.C., and Mr. Wylde, Q.C., are spoken of in connexion with anticipated vacancies on the judicial bench.

The medical attendant of Miss Harriet Martineau, the authoress, writes to the *Derwentwater Journal*: "In a paragraph which appears in your paper of yesterday, it is stated that Miss Martineau, the celebrated authoress, had lately visited Cockermouth. As it is evidently meant to refer to Miss H. Martineau, of the Knoll, who has been unable, in consequence of severe illness, to go beyond the porch of her house during the last fifteen months, I will thank you to contradict the report in your next publication. Her increasing infirmity makes it desirable that she should not be disturbed by the visits of strangers, who are misled by your report to suppose that her health has been restored."

The sentence of death passed upon Andrew Bracken, at the last assizes, for the murder of a man named Bates, at Manchester, has been commuted to transportation for life. The prisoner, who was in a state of frenzy from intoxication, attacked the deceased, whom he casually encountered, in a violent but unpremeditated manner, and inflicted upon him, by kicking him upon the head, injuries of so serious a character as to result in death.

Rosa Bonheur, whose animal paintings have attracted universal admiration, and who can scarcely be said to have a rival in this branch of art, is at present in Scotland, for the purpose of making studies from nature, to assist her in painting a picture which will no doubt display the idiosyncrasies of a portion of British animal life, as strongly as the "Horse Fair," and other pictures, brought out distinctly those of the animal life of France.

Columbia College, United States, at its 108th anniversary, recently held, conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. John Blakeley, of Kirkintilloch, author of "The Theology of Inventions."

Miscellaneous News.

A man was killed the other day at Manchester by the bursting of a soda water bottle which he was filling from a machine. A piece of glass struck him in the face. He bled very much, and was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where he died.

The authorities of the General Post Office announce that on the 1st September, and thenceforth, the privileges of the Inland Book Post will be extended so as to include *printed* letters like other printed matter.

The ascent of Mount Ararat, a correspondent to the *Times* declares, was accomplished on October 8, 1829, by Professor Parrot and party. The particulars of the ascent will be found in Kelt's "Scripture Lands." M. Automonoff, a Russian traveller, is said to have also achieved the ascent in 1834.

It was stated at the meeting of the Charing Cross Bridge Company, on Wednesday, that the Directors are in treaty with the South-Western Railway Company and the Hungerford Market Company for an enlargement of the bridge for horse and carriage traffic.

Mrs. Stowe's new work against slavery appeared on Monday, and there has been a run for it at the publishing house. It is five hundred pages in thickness, and so far as we can judge, a much more matter-of-fact affair than a love story or a romance.—*Morning Star.*

The great bell for the Westminster Palace clock has been raised from the pit in which it was cast: the founding appears to have been quite successful. The bell is supposed to weigh fifteen tons; it has been tried with a clapper of seven hundredweight; the note is E natural. The bell stands 7 feet 10½ inches high; its diameter is 9 feet 5½ inches.

The British Archæological Association held their annual campaign last week in the West; choosing Bridgewater as head-quarters, and radiating thence through the neighbouring districts, so rich in relics of the middle ages—Glastonbury, Wells, Clevedon, Walton, Bath, and the camps, castles, and churches abounding thereabouts.

The principle of competitive examination is making progress in Ireland. In future all vacancies in the Irish Constabulary are to be filled up by that process. Sixteen candidates recently presented themselves at Dublin Castle for four vacant cadetships, and the successful competitors received the coveted appointments.

At a meeting held in Manchester on Thursday, to promote the extension of the Saturday half-holiday to shopkeepers—the Mayor in the chair—it was agreed that this would be facilitated were wages paid on Friday, and markets closed early on Saturday. The meeting adopted a memorial to the Corporation praying for an alteration of market-hours.

A circular just issued from the Inland Revenue-office contradicts a statement furnished from the same office two years back, to the effect that under the new stamp law cheques received within fifteen miles from the place where they were drawn might be carried beyond that distance and remitted for collection without the necessity for a stamp. The law-officers, it appears, have now decided that a stamp is necessary.

The Commercial Bank of Newcastle has been compelled to succumb under the difficulties caused by the Sadleir frauds: recent disclosures caused a panic among the customers; and the managing director, Mr. Walker, has found it necessary to close the bank. It would appear that though the shareholders would lose their capital, the customers of the bank will be paid in full as the outstanding assets come to hand.

Gamekeepers are accustomed to use strychnia for the destruction of vermin, and it is supposed that in some cases this practice of exposing a deadly poison has led to fatal accidents. The Lord-Advocate has caused it to be made known, that all who place this or any other poison within the reach of the public will be held responsible for the consequences, even to the extent of a criminal prosecution in cases where health is injured or life sacrificed.

Mr. R. S. Whitfield, resident medical officer of St. Thomas's Hospital, states that the Corporation of Antwerp now receive 120,000 francs a year for the sweepings of the streets and the contents of the cesspools, contractors converting the nuisance into powerful guano. Formerly the corporation used to pay 20,000 francs yearly to get rid of the city refuse. At Paris and Milan "town guano" is manufactured, which has extraordinary powers as a fertiliser.

The St. Pancras Guardians have held a special meeting with reference to their dispute with the Poor-law Board (who have taken the entire management of the workhouse into their own hands), and by a majority of 17 to 4, carried a motion denying the right of the Poor-law Board to interfere so far, and expressing their determination to manage the workhouse irrespective of the board's orders. The question will probably not rest here.

The *Hants Independent* records a remarkable illustration of political stagnation: The once eventful 25th August has passed, and not a single objection has been served to persons on the borough electoral list, by either the Liberal or the Tory party; and only two new claims have been put in. The revising barrister, therefore, will this year have nothing to do when he pays us his annual visit—a strange contrast, certainly, to the doings of former years.

Near the Devil's-bridge, Cardiganshire, there lives a remarkably hale old man is his 108th year. He is quite upright, stands nearly six feet high, and has complete possession of all his faculties. Notwithstanding his great age, this venerable old gentleman frequently marches across some of the smaller mountains of the Plinlimnon range to meet the Hereford mail, which passes along the road, within three miles of his residence, and sometimes lends a hand in changing the horses at the first stage from Aberystwith.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that at Arklow, last Friday, while three poor men were searching for grains in the old goldstreams, they found a fine nugget of remarkable purity, weighing more than six ounces, troy weight. It is a very rich specimen of native gold. We have extensive gold fields here, but we want spirit and energy on the part of those who possess the ability to develop the mineral resources of this locality. The gold mine is on the estate of the Earl of Carysfort. The piece of gold will be sold for 30*l.*

A patient in the Leicester Lunatic Asylum, one Sparrow, was put into a hot bath last week for punishment by two of the attendants. The poor fellow, in his violent struggles to free himself from his forcible immersion, turned the hot water tap. The attendants did not perceive this for some minutes, when they took Sparrow out of the bath. He was severely scalded, and, from the fright, excitement, and injury, died in three days. The jury, at the inquest, found a verdict of Accidental Death, passing a severe censure on the attendants.

The colliers' strike at Barnsley, which has extended over a period of ten weeks, was brought to a sudden termination on Saturday last, in consequence of a number of the men having signed articles to work for the proprietors. The result was that several more were expected to follow, when the committee at once resolved to close the strike. The men have declared their intention of seeking work elsewhere, rather than run the risk of again working under the present management. The strike has been a serious loss to the proprietors.

An inquiry into the alleged flogging of certain girls in Marylebone Workhouse took place last week before the guardians. The evidence was conflicting. The girls swore to having been cruelly beaten by the porters, and the house-surgeon deposed to having found weals and bruises on their persons. The master denied, on the other hand, that he had authorised the use of canes; and the porters and matrons swore to the uproarious conduct of the girls, who beat and kicked them till they were obliged, in self-defence, to use "prompt" measures. They denied, however, having beaten or illtreated the girls.

The half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, on Friday, passed off quietly. Mr. Waddington the Chairman and the Directors were received without any kind of manifestation whatever; but when Mr. Waddington said he should retire in a few days, "as soon as he had got together all his papers," he was loudly cheered. The business done consisted in the adoption of the report recommending a dividend of 2*s.*; and the carrying of certain resolutions, moved by Mr. Malins, declaring the necessity of dismissing at least four directors, and appointing a committee to confer with the board as to which four it should be.

The Coroner's Jury who have sat at Oldbury to inquire into the cause of death of four of the sufferers by the explosion at the Ramrod Hall Colliery, returned their verdict on Thursday. The evidence showed

gross negligence on the part of nearly all persons connected with the pit; the actual cause of the explosion having been a wilful carrying down the shaft of blazing coals by Baker, a butty, spite of a warning to the contrary—Baker was among the killed. The Coroner's summing-up was in consonance with the evidence of neglect and disobedience; but the jury, chiefly men connected with collieries, gave a verdict of Accidental Death, to the surprise of most people.

On Sunday afternoon, two of the sons of Mr. Reid, of Newcastle, brewer, were at Whitley, near Tynemouth. One of them, who lived in London, was bathing in the sea, and unconsciously got within the influence of the tide, and couln not swim back to land. His brother, perceiving his peril from the beach, rushed into the water up to his chin, but could not reach him. "Go back! go back!" cried the drowning man to his frantic brother; "I will swim out to the French boats" (lying a short distance out at sea). As he uttered these words he turned round, and before he could execute his desire he sank.—*Gateshead Observer.*

A crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall, Dorchester, on Tuesday evening, to hear an address from Mr. Dymond, on the objects and operations of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society. Dr. Aldridge presided, and the lecturer in a speech of considerable length explained the arguments in favour of the total abolition of death punishments, illustrating his opinions by reference to the recent executions and other facts, especially referring to the case of Martha Brown, whose melancholy fate has excited deep commiseration in the county of Dorset. The audience, who listened with the deepest attention, passed an all but unanimous vote at the conclusion of the address in favour of the total abolition of capital punishment.

A correspondence between the Lord Mayor and the Earl of Clarendon upon the subject of the contributions lately raised in this country for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in France, has been published. The Lord Mayor states that 765,000f. (30,600*l.*) has been sent from London; that the total subscription has reached 32,000*l.*; and he has no doubt the contributions from other towns will swell the amount to nearly 50,000*l.* Lord Clarendon, in reply, says:—

I have not failed to lay your lordship's letter before the Queen, who has commanded me to express to you her entire approval of the manner in which the committee so worthily presided over by your lordship has discharged the duties which it undertook. Her Majesty also desires me to convey to your lordship the assurance of the great satisfaction with which she has observed the generous sympathy displayed by the public in responding to the appeal made to them by the committee, and in thus endeavouring to alleviate the calamity which had befallen the people in certain departments of France.

The official finding of the court-martial a Nenagh was promulgated on Friday, and is as follows: Four men senteneed by court-martial to transportation for life, commuted to twenty-one years, and two men sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation, commuted to fourteen years each; two, sentenced to twelve years' transportation, commuted to four years' servitude. One of the prisoners tried was found "not guilty." The sentence of death passed upon Patrick Burns, North Tipperary Militia, by Judge Moore, at last Nenagh Assizes, for the murder of a soldier of the 41st Regiment, has been commuted to transportation for life. The five men of the North Tipperary Militia who were sentenced at Nenagh Assizes to fifteen years' transportation each, have had their sentences commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

At Stilton, on Monday, a young woman, named Martha Crewe, was taken by force from her father's house, by the clergyman and constable. On breaking into the house, the poor girl was crying bitterly to be taken away, and asking for food, her sisters holding her back. She appeared to be almost starved, and looked scarcely like a human being. The girl is about nineteen years of age. Her flesh is all wasted away, and she is a complete living skeleton. It is now upwards of two years since she was seen out of the house, and it was kept so close that no one on any account was ever allowed to enter it. The poor creature says the food her father supplied her with, was dry bread, and a little salt and water to drink, and a very small piece of mutton about once a fortnight. The two sisters are stout and healthy, and apparently have wanted for nothing. Crewe and his two daughters have been apprehended on a charge of misdemeanour, and are now in Fleton lock-up. A crowd of women smashed the windows of Crewe's house with stones, and set fire to the window-curtains. —*Lincoln Mercury.*

Within the last few months Lord Calthorpe and Mr. Adderley, M.P., owners of a large portion of the land in the suburbs of Birmingham, have handed over to the people of that town, for purposes of recreation, the former a park of thirty acres, and the latter one of ten acres. On Saturday, the opening of the Adderley park was celebrated by a procession, public dinner, &c. At the dinner, to which six or seven hundred sat down, Mr. Adderley presided, supported by Lord Lyttelton. The speeches were appropriate to the occasion. After dinner, an open air concert was given, in the course of which an ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., was sung by a choral party. Dancing followed, Mr. Adderley leading off with the prettiest girl he could find, and Mrs. Adderley and her sisters having for their partners members of the working men's committee. Games of cricket, football, &c., closed a pleasantly spent day. At the entrance to the park Mr. Adderley had erected buildings which are to be used as a museum, reading-room and library, by the working classes of the neighbourhood. For the purpose of furnishing and endowing these, a bazaar was held a fortnight ago in Birmingham Town Hall, the proceeds of which were upwards of 2,000*l.*

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE NERVOUS CAPTAIN AND HIS LOST TREASURE.—A curious case (Petrie *v.* Ellis) was tried this week before Mr. Baron Bramwell at Liverpool. The action lay between the master of a merchant ship and an underwriter for "total loss" on an insurance policy for 3,800*l.* on gold dust and nuggets, and 600*l.* on sovereigns. The details of the "total loss" were singular. The plaintiff, in 1852, made a voyage to Adelaide in his own vessel, went to the Junga diggings with 1,800*l.* in his pocket and a dray-load of provisions, kept a store, sold his flour at 150*l.* a ton, bought gold dust at 3*l.* an ounce, and soon realised a tolerable profit. He then made several voyages between Adelaide and Melbourne, and at length, in May, 1853, started on his return home with some 4,400*l.* worth of gold dust and sovereigns, packed in strong boxes and stowed away under his bed. Coming up Channel on the night of the 12th of October, blowing hard and a heavy sea on, he thought he would burn a blue-light to show his position to passing ships. He unpacked the blue-lights in his cabin, took one on deck; it was damp; he went down for another and found it ready lighted, fizzing away on the top of the powder magazine, and setting fire to his bed-clothes. He smothered the fire, then losing his presence of mind, tore out his boxes of gold from underneath the bed, snatched up the burning bluelight, rushed upon deck, and, mad with fright and alarm for his dear guineas, screamed out for, and scrambled to, the lee boat: the ship gave lee lurch, he tumbled over the hencoops, and dropped boxes and all to the bottom, not of the boat, but of the British Channel. Here was a pleasant termination to all his sufferings, hopes, and frights. It was very hard. The night was dark, the deck was slippery; but for a seaman of fifty years to lose his sea-legs, tumble over the hencoops, and deliberately drop his two boxes of gold into the water, would not bear reflection. Cooler after the catastrophe, he did not jump in after them, but immediately reported the case to the underwriters, who declined to pay the insurance. An action took place, a commission had been sent to Australia, and the present action was the result. Several witnesses corroborated these various facts, when Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, for the defence, rose and admitted that the claim would be no further disputed. His Lordship then said:—

I think that is quite right; I am glad the case has terminated in this way. At first it struck me as one of the most ludicrous things in the world that a man should have tripped in the British Channel, and dropped his boxes of gold into the sea. But the truth is, when the thing becomes thoroughly sifted, I am satisfied of the correctness of the case. I think the underwriters would have acted exceedingly wrongfully if they had not fought out the case to the best of their ability; but I own I feel as satisfied as a man can be by hearing an *ex parte* case that Captain Petrie has made out his case. It is clear, it is abundantly proved over and over again, that he had the means of having the gold in his possession. My notion is—and I have repeatedly expressed it since I had the honour of a seat on the bench—that very rarely you will find people commit a fraud unless the thing is done and completed in a very short space of time indeed; and to doubt the plaintiff in this case would be to suppose a most elaborate scheme of fraud on his part. I must say I feel satisfied—of course keeping one's mind in reserve for the other side of the question—that he has made out his case.

The learned judge further said that, if he were Captain Petrie, he would take nothing less than his entire claim, and a verdict was accordingly entered.

SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE.—At the Marlborough-street Police-office, on Monday, six young women, evidently from the country, and in the last stage of destitution, were charged with being found sleeping in Hyde-park.—The park-keeper said he had seen most of the women in the park for some nights past.—The women said they had neither money, friends, nor home. They were obliged to sleep in the open air, as they could not pay for a lodging. They had been sleeping in Hyde-park for the last fortnight.—On being questioned they appeared to be from the country.—Mr. Bingham said it was a shocking thing for these shelterless women to be sleeping about, exposed to the night damps and inclemencies of the weather. He would discharge them if they would promise to find their way back to the country. The women having given the promise, were discharged. (There was a society established a few years ago, calling itself the Metropolitan Destitution Relief Society, mainly to attend to such cases, but though large sums were understood to be collected, and are still in hand, nothing whatever is heard of the operations of the society within the district of this court.)

STREET PREACHING IN IRELAND.—The Rev. Robert Wallace, Wesleyan minister at Kingstown, appeared on Monday before Mr. Porter to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. Francis Lynch, of Sackville-street, of exciting to a breach of the peace at Kingstown pier on Sunday evening last. It appeared that Mr. Wallace, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, had taken his stand upon a log of timber off the public thoroughfare, nearly opposite to the St. George's Club-house, with the intention of preaching to those passers-by who might be disposed to listen to him. He commenced by singing a hymn, and afterwards offered up prayer. By this time a considerable crowd had collected, among whom were a number of grown boys, who, while he was engaged in prayer, interrupted him by cheering and other offensive noises for the purpose of drowning his voice. He then proceeded to give out a second hymn, and while so engaged one of the boys threw himself against his feet, and not having succeeded in pitching him off the log, grasped his legs and brought him to the ground on his hands and knees. At this time there could not have been less than a thousand persons present, and stones began to be thrown, one of which struck Mr. Wallace on the side of the head, cutting him severely. Mr. Wallace, having wiped away the blood, which was flowing down his face and neck, again took his stand on the log and addressed the crowd, stating that he did not wish to offend persons by alluding to any peculiar religious tenets, but simply to preach the Gospel. He continued speaking for about fifteen minutes, and then passed through the crowd for the purpose of returning to his residence; but when he had reached about half-way up the Fortyfoot-road he was addressed by a policeman who told him that a gentleman, whom he pointed out, had charged him with exciting to a breach of the peace. Mr. Wallace then walked with the policeman to the station-house, the mob following, hooting and shouting at him; the individual who gave Mr. Wallace into custody then formally repeated his charge to the inspector, and gave his name as Francis Lynch. The inspector asked Mr. Wallace to find bail, which he declined; but subsequently he was released from custody on his entering into his own recognisance to appear the next morning. The complainant stated that he was passing by the place where Mr. Wallace was standing, and his attention was attracted by the singing of the hymn, and he saw stones thrown at the defendant, who was bleeding. He consequently considered it his duty to give him into custody for exciting to a breach of the peace. The complainant said he could produce a witness to prove that Mr. Wallace used offensive language respecting the Virgin Mary. This witness, whose name is Dunne, then came forward and swore positively that he had heard Mr. Wallace allege that the Blessed Virgin was the mother of three children, and besides called her a "common prostitute." Mr. Porter said it was a most improbable story, to say nothing more of it, that any man professing Christianity, no matter what sect he belonged to, would make use of such an expression as that alleged against the defendant, for if he did there was not a man who heard it, but would raise a shout of indignation. Mr. Wallace said he did not use such an expression, nor did he ever mention the name of the Virgin Mary from the beginning to the end of his address. Mr. Porter said there was no charge before him, and that he would therefore dismiss the defendant. The Rev. Mr. Wallace said he would repeat those proceedings.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A soldier, named Thomas Mansell, has been committed for trial at Dover, for shooting Lance Corporal Burnie, of the 46th Regiment.

A young woman was shot by her lover at Dudley on Saturday night. It seems that for some time past a young man named John Dance, son of the landlord of the Railway Tavern, Pontersfield, had been paying his addresses to a first cousin of his own, daughter of Mr. Thomas Barr, landlord of the Seven Stars Inn, Hall-street. She is said to have been an amiable and much-respected young woman, while he was of unsteady and irregular habits. It was probably owing to this that her parents discouraged his visits to their house, and that latterly Miss Bar had also done so. On several occasions he had been heard to threaten to take her life if she would not consent to have him; but these threats were disregarded. On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, he went to the house. Being somewhat tipsy, both Miss Barr and her parents ordered him to leave, and he did so, but not without mumbling something to the effect that "she would not order him out the next time he came." About twelve o'clock, the front door of the Seven Stars being closed, Miss Barr and her mother were engaged in their usual avocations about the house, when Dance entered by the back door, and walked up to the young lady, who was then going along the passage leading from a back room to the bar. Pulling a pistol from his pocket, he fired it off close to Miss Barr's person. The charge took effect in her neck and lower jaw, and she at once fell to the ground. In another moment a second shot was heard, and the murderer himself lay dead upon the floor by the side of his intended victim. Miss Barr is still alive, but there is scarcely a hope of her recovery.

On Monday evening, an inquest took place at Kensington Workhouse, before Mr. Brent, the deputy coroner, and a jury, relative to the deaths of two infants (twins), whose bodies were found, on Friday, in the shrubberies at 31, Pembroke Villas. Dr. Guazzaroni, the parish surgeon, said he had not the slightest doubt but that the infants had been born alive, and perished from neglect and exposure; they were fine full-grown infants. A policeman said he had made every inquiry, but hitherto had not discovered any clue to the offenders. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown; and strongly recommended the parish authorities to offer a reward for the apprehension of the offenders. Some of the board of guardians who were present, said the recommendation should be attended to.

A female, named Ann Fleming, who cohabited with a man named William Fleming, a native of Ireland, was on Friday found dead in her bed, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with marks of violence, which there is reason to believe were inflicted by her paramour. The parties resided in Back-row, tenanted by the lowest class of the population. For some days past Fleming has been known to treat the unfortunate woman with great brutality, and since her death he has absconded. On Saturday night, Mrs. Harrison, a neighbour, went into his room, and found him

with his hands and knees upon the deceased, who was in bed. He appeared as if he was attempting to strangle her, and Mrs. Harrison pulled him off. On Monday, she was very ill of injuries she had received. Fleming was again in her company on Wednesday afternoon, and this appears to have been the last time they were seen together. From this time the woman gradually grew worse until her death; previous to which she had made statements to the effect that the injuries from which she was suffering were inflicted by Fleming. The man is well-known to the police, having been frequently before the magistrates charged with various offences. An inquest was opened on Saturday, but adjourned till Monday, to await the *post mortem* examination. On that day the evidence disclosed a dreadful amount of barbarity inflicted upon the unfortunate woman by Wm. Fleming, the man with whom she had cohabited. Mr. L. W. Rayne, surgeon, was of opinion that death was caused by inflammation of the right lung, accelerated by the injuries she had received; and the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Wm. Fleming. He is not yet in custody.

Mr. Baxter, a retired inspector of Excise, is in the custody of the county police at Gateshead, charged with murdering his wife. The facts, so far as they have come to light, are these: Mr. Baxter had retired upon a pension of 250*l.* a year, and with his wife lived in a village called Greenside, a few miles west of this town. They had fallen into very intemperate habits, and on Friday evening week they both retired to bed in a state of intoxication. About half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning, their domestic, a girl named Davison, was awoke by the ringing of a bell in her mistress's room. She proceeded to the bedroom and found her mistress partly lying off the bed. The girl lifted her into a proper position, and retired. Her master was then either asleep or too drunk to notice anything. About four o'clock the same morning she was again aroused by the voice of her master, and upon springing out of bed again and running into the room she observed her master sitting up in bed holding her mistress's hand. He said to the girl, "I believe she is dead." The girl touched the body, and finding it cold, ran out for a neighbour. When they returned Mr. Baxter was still in bed with his dead wife, but he was induced to get up, and the body was laid out. At an inquest held on Monday week, Mr. Callender, surgeon, who had examined the body of deceased, assigned drunkenness as the cause of death; but after the examination of the servant girl, the jury again viewed the body, and discovered that one of the legs was discoloured, the discolouration extending from the ankle to the thigh. The arms and chest were also discoloured, and the throat from ear to ear was intensely black. The inquest was then adjourned, and during the interval of adjournment, a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Callender and Dr. Barkus, of Newcastle. Some wounds were found on the scalp, which, however, were not sufficient to cause immediate death, but large masses of coagulated blood were also observed between the scalp and the brain. From those and other appearances Dr. Barkus came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from strangulation. The jury, after hearing all the evidence at the adjourned inquest on Tuesday, retired for some time, and, on coming into court, the foreman stated that they were unable to agree to a verdict, seven of them were for returning a verdict of wilful murder, while six of them were for returning a verdict of manslaughter only against Mr. Baxter. In this dilemma, the coroner has adjourned the inquest, so that he may be able to lay the whole of the circumstances before the Home Secretary, Sir G. Grey. The deceased appears to have been a strong woman of nearly masculine frame of body, and very powerful. There are various rumours abroad, but the above are the only facts that may be relied on.

Gleanings.

Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," is about to astonish the Antipodes with a visit.

Mr. Albert Smith on Friday night closed another deservedly successful season of Mont Blanc.

An auctioneer does as he is "bid," a postman as he is "directed."

A little girl describes a snake as "a thing that's a tail all the way up to its head."

A new Unitarian chapel (Early English), costing altogether 3,900*l.*, was opened at Bolton on the 21st ult.

"Honest industry has brought that man to the scaffold," said a wag, as he saw a carpenter upon the staging.

In the Irish language the electric telegraph is called "Sgeal abata bolta," the literal translation of which is, "News upon stilts."

Jeffrey once said to Mrs. Hamilton, author of "The Cottages of Glenburnie," that there was no objection to the blue stocking, provided the petticoat came low enough down.

The island of Amboyna contains 30,000 inhabitants, who belong to the Lutheran Reformed Church, and are "the most moral, best educated, and best conducted people of the whole Archipelago."

The number of reformatories certified to February last was, in England, 26, capable of containing 1,500 boys and girls; and in Scotland there were eleven.

The *Baltimore Advocate* is printed from paper made from *cane*—an appropriate material for slavery journals. A paper so printed must advocate by instinct the cause of Brooks and his party.

The crenoline epidemic, as catching as the "hooping" cough, covers the American continent; and the men-folk are laughing (on the other side of their mouths) at the growing obesity of the women. One married man declares they remind him of the old nursery rhyme, because they

> Come with a *hoop*, come with a call,
> Come with their crenoline 'stonishing all.

And at a recent public dinner in Boston the president proposed — "The Women! — Hoop! hoop! hoop! hurrah!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

A French translator of Shakspeare rendered the passage in *Hamlet*, "He comes with a martial stalk" —"*Il vient avec M. le Mareschal Stalk.*"

To put down the "cry" that Fremont is a Catholic, his friends feel obliged to publish a note from Rector French, certifying that his youngsters have all been baptized according to Protestant rites.

Mr. Ferrier, of the Bible Depository Edinburgh, has hit upon a convenient device. He has the names of the several books in the Bible marked upon the edges, thus facilitating reference.

North Leith is two or three times in the week visited by perhaps one of the most candid dairymen alive—certainly one of the most truth-telling. His cry, uttered in intelligible Scotch, is "Milk and Water."

Mr. John Smith, of Andover, Massachusetts, to show his regard for Brechin in Scotland, his native place, has pledged himself to give the sum of 1,500*l.* for education—500 for building and 1,000*l.* for endowment.

It is stated in the *Louisville Journal* that an appendix to the mammoth cave has recently been discovered, in the form of a hitherto unknown passage, extending some two miles, and leading to chambers which surpass in magnificence all those formerly known.

Spite of the exertions of the Sam Slick race, the Yankee clockmakers have for some years past overstocked the market with cheap time-pieces: a number of the large manufactories have been closed, and others work only short time: vast losses have been incurred.

The author of the "Camp and the Cutter" relates the following anecdote of a sailor's indifference to danger: "The sailors, having been relieved from duty, had filled their pipes with tobacco, and were looking about for a light, when, just at the moment, a burning shell fell amongst them; many of the men threw themselves upon the ground, but one, more fearless, exclaimed—'Hurrah, my hearties! Providence is with us! *here's a light!*' and running over towards it, he went upon his hands and knees, and coolly lit his pipe from the fizzing fusee of this engine of death! Indeed, Providence was with him, for the fusee burnt itself out, and the shell *did not explode!*"

The young Count de Paris is said to be passionately attached to Thiers, and his mother a *maitresse-femme* in all things, encourages this attachment by every facility in her power. The Count de Paris is spoken of by those who know him as a most tractable, amiable youth, possessing but one vice amid many sterling qualities. With the liberal views of his father and the cool judgment and philosophy of his mother, he has inherited the *avarice* of his grandfather; and this hereditary vice, which like gout and insanity is known in some families to visit alternate generations, has been combated ever since his birth in vain. It is this quality, inherent, so 'tis said, in the Orleans blood which renders the cause of the Orleanists less hopeful than it would otherwise be, and fills the mother's heart with dread, even while its ambition is roused at this moment, almost to a certainty of success.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* denies the truth of the paragraph we inserted last week on the extraordinary marriage in America. He says: "By the *Spiritual Telegraph* newspaper, received this morning from America, I find the simple facts are these: Captain Raymond's son died from home; on his death-bed he desired that some letters and writing of his should be given to his "intended." The body was brought home and buried; at the grave a gentleman delivered an address, and the same gentleman, at the desire of the father of the young man, joined the family circle after the funeral, and presented the young lady with the letters and writings, making such observations thereon as he deemed suitable. The foregoing statement is signed by the gentlemen who delivered the addresses; so the marriage with the corpse by a boy medium before the funeral—a bridal paraphernalia—the bride raving and flinging herself into the grave—the chair—plates and condiments for the dead man, are proofs that America is not behind us in power of imagination.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has been recently preaching at Bradford, and the local *Observer* thus describes the oratory of the young preacher:—

He possesses a good voice, is exceedingly fluent in words; and may attain superiority in gesture and action —he possesses them naturally, but they are now carried to excess; he has great power of delivery—vehemence is his forte; he pours his sentences hot upon his hearers; there are "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." He is energetic, impassioned, arouses and keeps up the attention of his hearers; has good choice of language. He possess, indeed, some of the highest qualifications of delivery; but when we coolly examine the matter delivered it is certainly not of the highest order. He abounds in metaphor: you have a bundle of comparisons let loose upon every point of his discourse, and some of them only of an inferior order—you listen in vain for argument, sound investigation, profundity of thought, or sublimity of diction. His ideas are plentiful but poor; the soil wants more cultivation. His metaphors, though abundant, are but meagre—they are of an inferior class. He produces too much for the material to be of high quality. He wants more of the ground-work and foundation of solid reading and study; without this his popularity will scarcely outlive his youth. Retirement and cultivation of his mind are what he most requires; then, instead of being the meteor of a day, he may become one of our fixed stars of pulpit oratory, and attain a rank amongst those eminent men, who, though dead, still live in our language as models alike of sound Christian doctrine, and patterns of pulpit oratory.

At a recent service at Exeter Hall, Mr. Spurgeon announced that arrangements were making to provide a place of worship for him which would accommodate from seven to eight thousand persons.

M. Danduran, a French civil engineer, now in London, has invented an ingenious little apparatus under his designation, which he exhibited on the Serpentine on Wednesday, by means of which persons wholly unable to swim, including even women and children, may be protected from drowning under all ordinary circumstances; and in the recollection of all the calamitious accidents which have occurred this very summer, and are constantly happening from bathing, we are put performing a service to humanity in bringing an invention under public notice in the least calculated to prevent or lessen such lamentable casualties. It simply consists of two round instruments made of tin, zinc, or copper, enclosed at both ends, each about fifteen inches in length, of the diameter of an inch and a-half at one extremity and four or five inches at the other, and constructed in a crescent shape, so as to accommodate themselves to the armpits, where they are intended to be used. They are covered over with any kind of light linen fabric, and fastened together with a few yards of strong riband, in such a manner that a person can put on the apparatus in a moment, as if it were a waistcoat, and with or without his or her ordinary clothing.

THE HERO OF MRS. STOWE'S NEW TALE.

(From "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.")

Among the children of Denmark Vesey was a boy by a Mandigo slave woman, who was his father's particular favourite. The Mandigos are one of the finest of the African tribes, distinguished for intelligence, beauty of form, and an indomitable pride and energy of nature. As slaves, they are considered as particularly valuable by those who have tact enough to govern them, because of their great capability and their proud faithfulness; but they resent a government of brute force, and under such are always fractious and dangerous. This boy received from his mother the name of Dred; a name not unusual among the slaves, and generally given to those of great physical force. The development of this child's mind was so uncommon as to excite astonishment among the negroes. He early acquired the power of reading, by an apparent instinctive faculty, and would often astonish those around him with things which he had discovered in books. Like other children of a deep and fervent nature, he developed great religious ardour, and often surprised the elder negroes by his questions and replies on this subject. A son so endowed could not but be an object of great pride and interest to a father like Denmark Vesey. The impression seemed to prevail universally among the negroes that this child was born for extraordinary things; and perhaps it was the yearning to acquire liberty for the development of such a mind which first led Denmark Vesey to reflect on the nature of slavery, and the terrible weights which it lays on the human intellect, and to conceive the project of liberating a race. The Bible, of which Vesey was an incessant reader, stimulated this desire. He likened his own position of comparative education, competence, and general esteem among the whites to that of Moses among the Egyptians, and nourished the idea that, like Moses, he was sent as a deliverer. During the process of the conspiracy, this son, though but ten years of age, was his father's confidant, and he often charged him, though he should fail in the attempt, never to be discouraged. He impressed it upon his mind that he should never submit tamely to the yoke of slavery; and nourished the idea already impressed, that some more than ordinary destiny was reserved for him. After the discovery of the plot, and the execution of its leaders, those more immediately connected with them were sold from the State, even though not proved to have participated. With the most guarded caution, Vesey had exempted this son from suspicion. It had been an agreed policy with them both, that in the presence of others they should counterfeit alienation and dislike. Their confidential meetings with each other had been stolen and secret. At the time of his father's execution, Dred was a lad of fourteen. He could not be admitted to his father's prison, but he was a witness of the undaunted aspect with which he and the other conspirators met their doom. The memory dropped into the depths of his soul, as a stone drops into the desolate depths of a dark mountain lake. Sold to a distant plantation, he became noted for his desperate, unsubduable disposition. He joined in none of the social recreations and amusements of the slaves, laboured with proud and silent assiduity, but, on the slightest rebuke or threat, flashed up with a savage fierceness, which, supported by his immense bodily strength, made him an object of dread among overseers. He was one of those of whom they gladly rid themselves; and, like a fractious horse, was sold from master to master. Finally, an overseer, hardier than the rest, determined on the task of subduing him. In the scuffle that ensued, Dred struck him to the earth, a dead man, made his escape to the swamps, and was never afterwards heard of in civilised life. The reader who consults the map will discover that the whole eastern shore of the southern states, with slight interruptions, is belted by an immense chain of swamps, regions of hopeless disorder, where the abundant growth and vegetation of nature, sucking up its forces from the humid soil, seems to rejoice in a savage exuberance, and bid defiance to all human efforts either to penetrate or subdue. These wild regions are the homes of the alligator,

the mocassin, and the rattle-snake. Evergreen-trees, mingling freely with the deciduous children of the forest, form here dense jungles, verdant all the year round, and which afford shelter to numberless birds, with whose warbling the leafy desolation perpetually resounds. Climbing vines, and parasitic plants, of untold splendour and boundless exuberance of growth, twine and interlace and hang from the heights of the highest trees, pennons of gold and purple—triumphant banners which attest the solitary majesty of nature. A species of parasitic moss wreathes its abundant draperies from tree to tree, and hangs in pearly festoons, through which shine the scarlet berry and green leaves of the American holly. What the mountains of Switzerland were to the persecuted Vaudois, this swampy belt has been to the American slave. The constant effort to recover from thence fugitives has led to the adoption, in these states, of a separate profession, unknown at this time in any other Christian land—hunters, who train and keep dogs for the hunting of men, women, and children. And yet, with all the convenience of this profession, the reclaiming of the fugitives from these fastnesses of nature has been a work of such expense and difficulty, that the near proximity of the swamp has always been a considerable check on the otherwise absolute power of the overseer. Dred carried with him to the swamp but one solitary companion—the Bible of his father. To him it was not the messenger of peace and goodwill, but the herald of woe and wrath. As the mind, looking on the great volume of nature, sees there a reflection of its own internal passions, and seizes on that in it which sympathises with itself—as the fierce and savage soul delights in the roar of torrents, the thunder of avalanches, and the whirl of ocean storms, so it is in the great answering volume of Revelation. There is something there for every phase of man's nature; and hence its endless vitality and stimulating force. Dred had heard read in the secret meetings of conspirators the wrathful denunciations of ancient prophets against oppression and injustice. He had read of kingdoms convulsed by plagues; of tempest, and pestilence, and locusts; of the sea cleft in twain that an army of slaves might pass through, and of their pursuers whelmed in the returning waters. He had heard of prophets and deliverers, armed with supernatural powers, raised up for oppressed people; had pondered on the nail of Jael, the goad of Shamgar, the pitcher and lamp of Gideon; and thrilled with fierce joy as he read how Samson, with his two strong arms, pulled down the pillars of the festive temple, and whelmed his triumphant persecutors in one grave with himself. In the vast solitudes which he daily traversed these things entered deep into his soul. . . . Our readers will perhaps feel an interest to turn back with us and follow the singular wanderings of the mysterious personage, whose wild denunciations had so disturbed the minds of the worshippers at the camp meeting. There is a twilight ground between the boundaries of the sane and insane, which the old Greeks and Romans regarded with a peculiar veneration. They held a person whose faculties were thus darkened as walking under the awful shadow of a supernatural presence; and as the mysterious secrets of the stars only become visible in the night, so in these eclipses of the more material faculties they held there was often an awakening of supernatural perceptions. The hot and positive light of our modern materialism which exhales from the growth of our existence every dew-drop, which searches out and dries every rivulet of romance, which sends an unsparing beam into every cool grotto of poetic possibility, withering the moss, and turning the dropping cave to a dusty den—this spirit, so remorseless, allows us no such indefinite land. There are but two words in the whole department of modern anthropology—the sane and the insane; the latter dismissed from human reckoning almost with contempt. We should find it difficult to give a suitable name to the strange and abnormal condition in which this singular being of whom we are speaking passed the most of his time. It was a state of exaltation and trance, which yet appeared not at all to impede the exercise of his outward and physical faculties, but rather to give them a preternatural keenness and intensity, such as sometimes attends the more completely developed phenomena of somnambulism. In regard to his physical system there was also much that was peculiar. Our readers may imagine a human body of the largest and keenest vitality to grow up so completely under the nursing influences of nature that it may seem to be as perfectly *en rapport* with them as a tree; so that the rains, the wind, and the thunder, all those forces from which human beings generally seek shelter, seem to hold with it a kind of fellowship, and to be familiar companions of existence. Such was the case with Dred. So completely had he come into sympathy and communion with nature, and with those forms of it which more particularly surrounded him in the swamps, that he moved about among them with as much ease as a lady treads her Turkey carpet. What would seem to us in recital to be incredible hardships, was to him but an ordinary condition of existence. To walk knee deep in the spongy soil of the swamp, to force his way through thickets, to lie all night sinking in the porous soil, or to crouch like the alligator among reeds and rushes, were to him situations of as much comfort as well-curtained beds and pillows are to us. It is not to be denied that there is in this savage perfection of the natural organs a keen and almost fierce delight, which must excel the softest seductions of luxury. Anybody who has ever watched the eager zest with which the hunting-dog plunges through the woods, darts through the thicket, or dives into water in an ecstacy of enjoyment, sees something of what such vital force must be. Dred was under the inspiring belief that he was the subject of visions and supernatural communications. The African race are said by mesmerists to possess, in the fullest degree, that peculiar temperament which fits them for the evolution of mesmeric phenomena, and hence the existence among them to this day of men and women who are supposed to have peculiar magical powers. The grandfather of Dred, on his mother's side, had been one of these reputed African sorcerers, and he had early discovered in the boy this peculiar species of temperament. He had taught him the secret of snake charming, and had possessed his mind from childhood with expectations of prophetic and supernatural impulses. That mysterious and singular gift, whatever it may be, which Highland seers denominated second sight, is a very common tradition among the negroes, and there are not wanting thousands of reputed instances among them to confirm belief in it. What this faculty may be we shall not pretend to say.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

YANKEE DOODLE.—The tune of Yankee Doodle is said to have been composed by a Dr. Shackburg, attached to the British army, in 1755, when the troops of the northern colonies marched into Albany, preparatory to the attack on the French posts of Niagara and Frontenac. The habiliments of these recruits presented a strange contrast to the orderly appointments of the English soldiery, and the music to which they marched was as antiquated and *outré* as their uniforms. Shackburg, who possessed some musical knowledge, composed a tune for the new-comers, which he told them was one of the most celebrated of those in use by the army. To the great amusement of the British, the provincials accepted the gift, and "Yankee Doodle" became very popular among them. The tune was not original with Shackburg, as it had been traced back to the time of Charles I., in England. In the reign of his son we find it an accompaniment to a little song on a famous lady of easy virtue of that date, which has been perpetuated as a nursery rhyme:—

Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Nothing in it, nothing in it,
But the binding round it.

A little later we have the first appearance of that redoubtable personage Yankee Doodle. He seems even at that early stage of his career to have shown his characteristic trait of making the most of himself:—

Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a Kentish pony;
He stuck a feather in his hat,
And called him Macaroni.

—It is not impossible, however, that Yankee Doodle may be from Holland. A song in use among the labourers, who in the time of harvest migrate from Germany to the Low Countries, where they receive for their work as much buttermilk as they can drink and a tenth of the grain secured by their exertions, has this burden:—

Yanker didel, doodel down
Didel, dudel lanter,
Yanke viver, voover vown,
Botermilk and Tanther.

That is, buttermilk and a tenth.—*Cyclopædia of American Literature.*

THE NILE WATER.—After a month's continual use of it, I can regret, but cannot wonder, that the blinded heathen, who saw that this marvellous river, filling the land with plenty, produced his food and furnished him with a drink surpassing all other fluids in its exquisite savour, worshipped it and paid offerings to it as a god. I can still less wonder that the inhabitants of Egypt at this day regard this water as a universal medicine. You see the mother fill her palm out of the muddiest pool flowing from the blessed stream, and give it to her child to drink. The cleanliest Arab will present you with a cup of the unfiltered fluid. I am convinced, though no believer in a catholicon, that the water of the Nile must be a cure for many human sufferings, were it only that it is a cup which "bathes the drooping spirits in delight." I can well believe Moore, when, repeating from De Pauw, he speaks of "that sacred river, for a draught of whose sweet flood the royal daughters of the Ptolemies, when far away on foreign thrones, have often been known to sigh in the midst of their splendour;" and I can sympathise with those who, after residing in many lands, have at last finally fixed their home by the side of this voluptuous river. The waters of the East, whether good or bad, are all soft. About the analysis of the water of the Nile I have no curiosity, and I would not be pleased to receive information. To be made acquainted with the chemical elements which compose our food or our drink is enough to destroy all pleasure in eating or drinking; and to subject the substance of the venerable god Nilus to the torture of scientific analysis looks very like impiety. The Nile water is particularly soft: it fills the mouth with a rich creamy taste; and in drinking it in order to enjoy it, it is well to spread it over every part of the palate. It should be drunk, not to quench thirst, but to create high pleasure. It should not therefore be swallowed in large draughts at a time, but taken at short intervals every other hour or so. In the house, the water-jar—the admirable Egyptian water-jar which is so much more porous than the Indian jar—should be at hand by day and by night continually. Much refreshment of soul will be obtained by your rising from bed during the night and taking repeated draughts—allowing them to remain some little time in the mouth, so as to keep an abiding sense of pleasure on your palate.—*Bruce's Scenes and Sights in the East.*

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.—On the 15th of May I dined with Mr. Landor. I found him noble and courteous, living in a cloud of pictures, at his Villa Gherardesca, a fine house, commanding a beautiful landscape. I had inferred from his books, or magnified from some anecdotes, an impression of Archillean wrath—an untamable petulance. I do not know whether the imputation were just or not; but certainly on this May-day his courtesy veiled that haughty mind, and he was the most patient and gentle of hosts. He praised the beautiful cyclamen which grows all about Florence; he admired Washington; talked of Wordsworth, Byron, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher. In art, he loves the Greeks, and in sculpture, them only. He prefers the Venus to everything else, and after that, the head of Alexander in the gallery here. He prefers John of Bologna to Michael Angelo; in painting, Raffaelle; and shares the growing taste for Perugino and the early masters. The Greek histories he thought the only good, and after them Voltaire's. He pestered me with Southey. But who is Southey? He glorified Lord Chesterfield more than was necessary, and undervalued Burke, and undervalued Socrates; designated as three of the greatest of men, Washington, Phocion, and Timoleon; much as our pomologists, in their lists, select the three or the six best pears "for a small orchard," and did not even omit to remark the similar termination of their names. Mr. Landor carries to its height the love of freak which the English delight to indulge, as if to signalise their commanding freedom. He has a wonderful brain, despotic, violent, and inexhaustible, meant for a soldier, by what chance converted to letters, in which there is not a style nor a tint not known to him, yet with an English appetite for action and heroes. He is strangely undervalued in England; usually ignored, and sometimes savagely attacked in the reviews. The criticism may be right or wrong, and is quickly forgotten; but year after year the scholar must still go back to Landor for a multitude of elegant sentences—for wisdom, wit, and indignation that are unforgetable.—*English Traits, by Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

THOMAS CARLYLE.—I found the house amid desolate heathery hills [of the south of Scotland], where the lonely scholar nourished his mighty heart. Carlyle was a man from his youth—an author who did not need to hide from his readers, and as absolute a man of the world, unknown and exiled on that hill-farm, as if holding on his own terms what is best in London. He was tall and gaunt, with a cliff-like brow, self-possessed, and holding his extraordinary powers of conversation in easy command; clinging to his northern accent with evident relish; full of library anecdote, and with a streaming humour which floated everything he looked upon. Few were the objects and lonely the man; "not a person to speak to within sixteen miles except the minister of Dunscore;" so that books inevitably made his topics. He had names of his own for all the matters familiar to his discourse. Blackwood's was the "sand magazine;" Fraser's nearer approach to possibility of life was the "mud magazine." When too much praise of any genius annoyed him, he professed hugely to admire the talent shown by his pig. He had spent much time and contrivance in confining the poor beast to one enclosure in his pen; but pig, by great strokes of judgment, had found out how to let a board down, and had foiled him. His reading had been multifarious. Tristram Shandy was one of his first books after Robinson Crusoe, and Robertson's America an early favourite. Rousseau's Confessions had discovered to him that he was not a dunce; and it was now ten years since he had learned German, by the advice of a man who told him that he would find in that language what he wanted. He took to despairing on satirical views of literature at this moment; recounted the incredible sums paid in one year by the great booksellers for puffing. Hence it comes that no newspaper is trusted now, no books are bought, and the booksellers are on the eve of bankruptcy.—*Ibid.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 27, the wife of Mr. JOHN HOWARD, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, of a son.

Aug. 28, at 9, Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, the wife of Mr. HENRY VINCENT, of a daughter.

Aug. 29, at Albion-terrace, Faversham, the wife of Mr. FREDERICK W. MONK, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, J. A. LANDER, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to MARIANNE SUSANNAH, eldest daughter of B. R. THOMSON, Esq., of Upper Hornsey-rise.

Aug. 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Shacklewell, by the father of the bride, JAMES, eldest son of Mr. JAMES SWAIN, of Sutton Scotney, Hants, to MARY, younger daughter of the Rev. JOHN COX, of Shacklewell.

Aug. 26, at the Independent Chapel, Tewkesbury, Mr. RICHARD FLUCK, to Miss MARY ANN SPURRIER, both of Tewkesbury.

Aug. 28, at St. Saviour's Church, Chelsea, by his father, the Rev. J. James, D.D., Canon of Peterborough, FRANCIS JAMES, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, to ANNE, only daughter of WM. GREEN, Esq., of Termonbacca, Londonderry, and niece of WM. TITE, Esq., M.P., of Lowndes-square.

Aug. 28, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Glanville, B.A., the Rev. W. B. LEACH, of Berkeley Villa, Newport, Shropshire, to CAROLINE, widow of the late Captain FREDERICK BRISTOW, formerly of the 6th Regiment of Foot

Aug. 29, at St. Mary's Chapel, Turnham-green, EDWARD TRACY TURNERELLI, to MARTHA, daughter of the late THOMSON HANKEY, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Margate, from a chill after seabathing, JANE, youngest daughter of the late WM. PARKER, of High-street, Islington, London, aged twenty-one.

Aug. 20, at his residence, 99, Warwick-street, Pimlico, Mr. HUGH MALLON, for upwards of twenty years an officer of the House of Commons, deeply regretted by his bereaved family and a large circle of friends.

Aug. 24, at his residence, Colleton-crescent, Exeter, JOHN CLAMPITT SERCOMBE, Esq., one of the magistrates of that city, in his sixty-fourth year.

Aug. 27, at Eynsford, Kent, HESTER, youngest daughter of Mr. HENRY ROGERS, aged thirteen.

Aug. 27, ELEANOR WHITE, wife of WM. WHITE WILLIAMS, M.D., Superintendent of the Gloucester County Asylum.

Aug. 28, drowned by the upsetting of his boat, whilst on duty in Studland Bay, SYDNEY YORKE ASKEY, of the Coast Guard Service, Swanage, Dorset.

Aug. 28, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, WALTER HORACE CALLANDER A'BECKETT, of malignant sore throat, aged nine; also, at the same place, Aug. 30, GILBERT ABBOT A'BECKETT, Esq., of Lon-

don, father of the above, of congestion of the brain, greatly augmented by anxiety, consequent upon the illness of his son, aged forty-five.

Aug. 29, at Burnt Ash, Blackheath, ELIZA, the beloved wife of CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, Esq., LL.D., of St. George's-square, London.

Aug. 29, at his residence, 37, Brunswick-square, JOSEPH WM. JORDAN, Esq., formerly Member of Council of the Island of Barbadoes, aged sixty-seven.

Aug. 29, CHARLES BAUMER, Esq., of 37, Albemarle-street, in his eighty-eighth year.

Aug. 29, at Terrington, near King's Lynn, Norfolk, Mr. FRANCIS KERKHAM, aged sixty-eight.

Aug. 30, GEORGE, eldest surviving son of Mr. E. A. HUTTON, of the Bank of England, in his twenty-second year.

Aug. 31, MARGARET, the youngest daughter of the Rev. R. JONES, Talgarth, Breconshire, and sister-in-law to the Rev. B. WILLIAMS, Dowlais, aged seventeen.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds continue languid, with a downward tendency in prices; but the quotations are little more than nominal, on account of the very limited amount of business transacted. The sales are chiefly of a speculative character, operators for a rise being induced to close their accounts by the approach of the monthly settlement in Consols, coupled with the maintenance of the value of money. In all quarters the demand for accommodation is active, and bills are not discounted below the Bank minimum of 4½ per cent., unless in exceptional cases. The supply of Government Stock in the market is increased by the creation against the five million loan. On the 18th instant an amount of no less than a million and a half of new stock will be issued, representing the instalment of 20 per cent. then falling due, and the original deposit of 10 per cent. Consols are 94⅞ to 95 for Money and Account. The New Three per Cents. have been active at 95⅞ to 96; and the Reduced, 95⅜, 95½. India Stock is 235; and Bank Stock, 220. Exchequer-bills are 12s. to 15s. prem.

The Foreign Stock Market has been very dull, and prices have exhibited few changes requiring notice. Brazilian Five per Cents. are 103; Mexican Three per Cents., 22¾, 23; Sardinian Five per Cents. 92 to 92½; Spanish Three per Cents. have receded to 44⅞; and Passive are steady, at 25½. Turkish Six per Cents are 103¾; and the small Bonds realise 103⅞. Swedish Four per Cents. are 85½. Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates are 98 for Money, and 98½ for the Account on the 16th.

In the Railway Share Market this morning a limited business has been transacted, prices, however, have shown some fluctuation. Caledonian have improved to 51¼, 51½; North British to 41½; North Eastern, Berwick, 82¼, 82½; while Eastern Counties have declined to 9⅜; Great Western to 64½; North Western to 104½; South Western to 106½, 106¾; Midland 81½ and South Eastern, 72¾. In the Foreign and Colonial lines rather more business has been reported, and prices have been buoyant.

Joint Stock Bank Shares are very dull. London Chartered of Australia are 21½. London and Westminster, 49½. Ottoman Bank, 9½, 9¾; and Royal British, 27, 24. In Miscellaneous Shares the dealings have been very limited. London General Omnibus Company have improved to 4 and 4¼. National Discount Company are 6 and 6½, and North of Europe Steam, 13⅛. The shares of the New Discount Company are ¼ to ½ prem.

The Returns of the Bank of England last published show a decrease of about 700,000*l.* under the head of Private Securities, but the favourable tendency of this movement was counteracted by a large decrease in the Private Deposits. The other changes were unimportant. The recent arrivals of Specie comprise about 200,000*l.* Gold from America, and 750,000*l.*, mostly Silver, by the West India Mail. The next India Mail will take out about 800,000*l.* Silver to the East.

From a table which has been published of the fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the month just ended, it appears the range of prices has been one per cent., a decline to that extent having taking place during the first ten days. For the last three weeks the fluctuation has scarcely exceeded an eighth per cent. In most descriptions of Railway Shares there has been dulness, but the chief fall has been in Caledonian, Eastern Counties, South-Eastern, York and Newcastle, and York and North Midland. Great Northern and Great Western have experienced a rally.

It is understood that pending negotiations are likely to be concluded to-morrow for taking up the business of the Royal British Bank.

The arrivals of gold lately have been insufficient to meet the purchases of silver effected on the Continent, and about 25,000*l.* is understood to have been taken from the Bank of England to-day.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns for the past week report no changes, except such as are favourable. At Manchester business has still been rather limited, but the Birmingham advices describe an improvement in the iron trade, owing to orders from the United States, while there has also been increased activity in the general occupations of the place, most of them having been assisted by a good Australian demand. At Nottingham there has been a large attendance of buyers on home account, as well as for America and Germany. In the woollen districts, the transactions have likewise been to a full extent, and in the Irish linen markets prices are well maintained.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised 11 vessels—4 to Port Phillip, 3 to Sydney, 1 to Portland Bay, 1 to Auckland, 1 to Adelaide, and 1 to Swan River, with an aggregate capacity of 8,944 tons. The rates of freight exhibit little alteration.

In the general business of the port of London during the week, although the arrivals have been less numerous, there has been considerable activity. The number of vessels reported inward from foreign ports was 227, being 64 less than in the previous week. The arrivals of sugar have been large, comprising 23 cargoes. There have also been two cargoes of tea; and within the same period 36 vessels, chiefly laden with grain, corn, and flour, have reported. The number of ships cleared outward was 163, including the large number of 35 in ballast, showing an increase of 23 over the last account.

The effect of the diminution of 700,000*l.* in the Bank bullion which took place in July, just after the inflation consequent on the reduction of the rate of discount to 4½ per cent., has manifested itself during the past month in checking the manufacture of new companies. During the first half of the present year the sums demanded by projectors amounted to an average of 3,900,000*l.* per month. In July the ardour increased, and the total proposed to be employed was 5,370,000*l.*, the unfavourable feature of the proportion of foreign being in excess of home schemes having also become more prominent. In the past month the amount has fallen one-half, and, although it has reached 2,540,000*l.*, which is at the rate of more than 30,000,000*l.* per annum, it assumes by comparison an appearance of great moderation. Annexed is the list:—

	£
International Coasting Company	320,000
Timber Bending Patents Company ...	100,000
New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Bonds	450,000
General Credit Company	20,000
Bank of Toronto 500,000*l.*, of which 100,000*l.* is desired at present	100,000
Levant Mineral Company	250,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway (Missouri)	200,000
British Steam Fisheries Company	100,000
London Discount Company	1,000,000

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3per Ct. Consols	95⅛ ⅜	95 ¼	95⅛ ⅛	95⅛ 5	95	95 4⅞
Consols for Account	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅛	95⅛	95⅛ 5
3 per Cent. Red.	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	96 ⅛	95⅞	95⅞ 6	95⅞ 6	95⅞ 6	95⅞ ⅝
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	232
Bank Stock	—	—	219½	219½	—	219½
Exchequer-bills	11 pm	11 pm	11 pm	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm
India Bonds	—	—	15 pm	15 pm	—	17 pm
Long Annuities	15 pm	18½	18 9-16	18 7-16	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,226,795	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,751,795
		Silver Bullion	—
	£26,226,795		£26,226,795

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£12,062,022
Rest	3,416,323	Other Securities	14,562,336
Public Deposits	4,721,846	Notes	6,287,650
Other Deposits	10,021,829	Gold and Silver Coin	683,961
Seven Day and other Bills	882,965		
	£33,595,963		£33,595,963

August 28, 1856. J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

Friday, August 29, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

TIPPLE, J. H., Norwich, wholesale shoe manufacturer, Sept. 11, Oct. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Bircham and Co., Parliament-street; and Mr. Dalrymple, Norwich.

LENO, P. D., Great Winchester-street, City, merchant, Sept. 12, Oct. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Oliverson and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

SNELL, E., Alfred-road, Harrow-road, builder, Sept. 15, Oct. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Co., St. Swithin's-lane.

BURGESS, J., Kidderminster, Worcestershire, builder, Sept. 8 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Saunders and Son, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

ELD, W., Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, grocer, Sept. 10, Oct. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

BROADHEAD, W. H., and HUDSON, W., Nottingham, builders, Sept. 16, Oct. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Freeth and Co., Nottingham.

OLDHAM, R., Stamford, Lincolnshire, wine merchant, Sept. 16, Oct. 7; solicitors, Mr. Atter, Stamford; and Messrs. Brewster and Son, Nottingham.

WILLIAMS, F., Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, baker, Sept. 8, Oct. 6; solicitors, Mr. Trenfield, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

STOTT, H., Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer, Sept. 11, Oct. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.

BOTTOMLEY, H., Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer, Sept. 11, Oct. 13; solicitors, Mr. Lancaster, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

BAINBRIDGE, W., and DALE, J. J., Southwark-bridge-road, shoe manufacturers, Sept. 11, Oct. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

NORTON, J. E., and WHITE, G. Z., Harrow-road, Paddington, stone merchants, Sept. 15, Oct. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Kaye and Son, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

ROSS, J., Brunswick-terrace, Commercial-road East, shipowner, Sept. 15, Oct. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Plews, Mark-lane, City.

CARPENTER, J., Hythe, Hampshire, grocer, Sept. 11, Oct. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Bircham and Co., Parliament-street.

HENTON, G., South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, licensed victualler, Sept. 12, Oct. 17; solicitors, Mr. Roberts, Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury.

CORBETT, J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, Sept 15, Oct. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Rawlins and Rowley, Birmingham.

ROBERTS, E., Derby, jeweller, Sept. 16, Oct. 7; solicitor, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

SEARELL, A., Furzeley Mill, near Ashburton, Devonshire, miller, Sept. 11, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Stogdon, and Geare and Co., Exeter.

GREENING, B., Manchester, manufacturer of wire fencing, Sept. 26, Oct. 14; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

TAYLOR, J., ECCLES, R., and NUTTALL, J., Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, cotton spinners, Sept. 18, Oct. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Cromland, Bury; and Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1.

We had a good supply of new English wheat this morning, of which the quality and condition varied considerably, and millers showed little inclination to buy, although factors would have submitted to a reduction of 5s to 6s per quarter upon last Monday's quotations; old wheat and foreign were likewise 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper, with a limited sale. Norfolk flour 3s to 4s per sack, and American barrels, unless of finest fresh quality, 1s to 2s per barrel lower. Barley quite as dear. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats consisted almost entirely of Russian, for which the sale was scarcely so brisk as on Friday, but prices of all descriptions were well maintained. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	60	to 70	Dantzig	74	to 88
Ditto White	66	76	Konigsberg, Red	68	76
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	—	Pomeranian, Red	70	82
Scotch	64	74	Rostock	70	82
Rye	42	44	Danish and Holstein	64	70
Barley, malting	48	50	East Friesland	56	60
Distilling	40	42	Petersburg	52	66
Malt (pale)	76	78	Riga and Archangel	—	—
Beans, Mazagan	40	46	Polish Odessa	56	62
Ticks	—	—	Marianopoli	64	70
Harrow	—	—	Taganrog	—	—
Pigeon	—	—	Egyptian	46	48
Peas, White	42	44	American (U.S.)	66	74
Grey	38	40	Barley, Pomeranian	40	42
Maple	38	40	Konigsberg	—	—
Boilers	44	46	Danish	40	44
Tares (English new)	38	40	East Friesland	32	34
Foreign	36	38	Egyptian	30	32
Oats (English feed)	24	25	Odessa	30	32
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs.	60	64	Beans—		
Linseed, English	—	—	Horse	38	42
Baltic	52	54	Pigeon	42	44
Black Sea	54	55	Egyptian	32	34
Hempseed	50	52	Peas, White	42	44
Canaryseed	54	60	Oats—		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English	—	—	Dutch	22	27
German	—	—	Jahde	22	27
French	—	—	Danish	18	25
American	—	—	Danish, Yellow feed	23	27
Linseed Cakes, 15*l.* 10s to 16*l.* 0s			Swedish	24	27
Rape Cake, 6*l.* 10s to 7*l.* 0s per ton			Petersburg	23	28
Rapeseed, 40*l.* 0s to 42*l.* 0s per last			Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.		
			New York	26	36
			Spanish, per sack	56	60
			Carrawayseed	36	40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1.—The trade for cloverseed and trefoil continues in abeyance. New rye, for seed, meets inquiry, and maintains its value. Winter tares, with moderate supply, are in slow demand, and at last week's value. Rapeseed was fully as dear. Canaryseed remains unaltered.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 1.

Very favourable accounts have reached us on the subject of the turnip crop in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. From Holstein, we learn that a large portion of the cattle in that country has become infected with disease. There was a full average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, amongst it were 70 oxen from Oporto. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up to-day were considerably on the increase, and in somewhat improved condition. For all breeds we had, consequently, a heavy demand, at a decline in the currencies realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The top figure for the best Scots was 4s 8d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 2,300 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; from Ireland, 370 oxen; and from Scotland, 50 Scots. The show of sheep was moderately good. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled steady, at prices equal to those realised on this day se'nnight. The best old Downs realised 5s 2d per 8lbs. The lamb trade is now drawing to a close, and lambs were mostly sold at about mutton prices. Calves, the show of which was moderate, sold slowly, and prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. There was a slight improvement in the pork trade, at full quotations.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0 to	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	6 to	4	8
Second quality	3	6	3	10	Prime Southdown	4	10	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	3	4	4	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4	8	Prime small	4	2	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	3	10	Large hogs	3	2	3	10
Second quality	4	0	4	4	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	8
Lambs			4s	0d to 5s 4d					

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 26s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 1.

There have been rather increased supplies of meat on sale here since our last report. The trade generally is inactive, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10 to	3	2	Inf. mutton	3	4 to	3	6
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Middling ditto	3	8	4	2
Prime large do	3	8	3	10	Prime ditto	4	4	4	8
Do. small do	4	0	4	4	Veal	3	4	4	8
Large pork	3	6	4	0	Small pork	4	2	4	6
Lamb			4s	4d to 5s 4d					

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, SEPT. 2.

SUGAR.—The tone of our market has been dull to-day, and prices have been irregular, averaging a shade under those of last week, and the brown qualities have been neglected. To-day 550 hhds of West India have been sold. Barbadoes in public sale, 44s 6d to 48s. 9,800 bags Mauritius were offered and chiefly sold at 39s to 47s 6d. 4,000 bags Bengal offered, 1,200 sold; date, 39s 6d to 46s 6d; Benares, 47s 6d to 51s 6d; grainy, 47s 6d to 48s; and 5,400 bags Madras, of which 3,000 sold; common, 35s to 40s; superior, 44s to 56s. A cargo of 200 tons white Bahia sold at 34s, for Marseilles. The refined market dull at last week's prices.

COPPER.—The Dutch sales having gone off briskly yesterday strengthened our market to-day, and 200 casks and 500 bags plantation Ceylon sold in public sale at rather higher prices, 64s. to 65s 6d; and 240 bags East India, 48s 6d to 63s 6d.

TEA.—The market has been steady, but inactive; prices ar unaltered.

SALTPETRE.—2,300 bags were offered in public sale, refraction 44s, mostly sold at 32s 6d; refraction 10½, bought in, 31s 6d to 32; but all subsequently sold a shade under the buying in prices.

RICE.—6,000 bags Arracan were offered in public sale, and bought in at 9s to 9s 6d. 1,600 bags Bengal were also offered, and chiefly bought in at 12s. The market is dull for low descriptions, and sales could not be made without giving way in prices. Carolina sold at 26s to 26s 6d.

RUM.—The market is firm.

COTTON.—300 bales sold at full prices.

IRON.—Scotch pig has slightly advanced, and quoted at 73s to 73s 6d.

OIL.—Linseed quoted at 39s.

TALLOW is quoted at 52s on the spot; 49s 6d the last three months.

In other articles no material alteration, Markets generally dull to-day.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1.—We had a lively demand for butter last week. The dealings in Irish were on a more extensive scale than for some time past, landed, shipped, and for shipment; prices 2s to 3s higher. Some sales of Limerick were made to an agent on speculation for shipment at 103s, October 104s, November 105s, and December 106s per cwt free on board; none of the dealers would buy at the prices. Towards the close of the week the market became quiet, and buyers shy. Foreign was also in active request. Dutch was sold at 116s in the early part of the week, but subsequently declined to 110s to 112s. The secondary and middling descriptions maintained an advance of 0s to 4s, as in quality. Prime Irish and Hambro' bacon met a ready sale at our last quotations. Hams of choice quality were scarce and wanted at full prices. Lard was easier to sell and the turn dearer.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Friesland, per cwt...	106	to 116	Cheshire, per cwt	70	to 84
Kiel	—	—	Chedder	74	86
Dorset	108	114	Double Gloucester.....	64	74
Carlow	94	104	Single ditto	—	—
Waterford	104	106	York Hams	94	102
Cork (new)	98	102	Westmoreland ditto ...	90	98
Limerick	98	102	Irish ditto	86	90
Sligo	98	106	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78	84
Fresh, per dozen ...	12	14	Irish..... (green)	72	78

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 30.—Apples and pears continue to make their appearance in tolerable abundance. Greengage plums are still imported. Grapes are plentiful. Apricots are beecoming scarce. Oranges fetch 4s per dozen. Kent filberts sell slowly, at from 50s to 65s per 100lbs. Dutch melons are very plentiful, and fetch from 9s to 21s per dozen. Excellent tomatoes are still arriving from France. Peas and other kinds of vegetables in season are still well supplied. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, orchids, gardenias, pinks, cloves, carnations, mignionette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 1.—During the past week very large supplies of potatoes in excellent condition have reached us. For all kinds the demand is heavy. Prices range from 3l 5s to 4l 5s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 1.—Our market remains without any material alteration since our last report. About 100 pockets of the new growth have arrived, some of which have been sold at prices ranging from 100s to 130s per cwt, but at present this cannot be considered as a settled currency. The duty is at present estimated at from 280,000l to 290,000l.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 1.—We have to report a slow trade for tallow, and prices are rather drooping. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 52s 6d to 53s per cwt. Town tallow, 53s nett cash; rough fat, 2s 11d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock	30579	17342	31903	35568	8450
Price of Yellow Candle ..	39s 3d to 39s 6d	51s 0d to 0s 0d	66s 0d to 0s 0d	56s 6d to 0s 0d	52s 6d to 53s 0d
Delivery last Week	1637	1698	1476	2742	2229
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	16836	20945	15910	26146	27689
Arrived last Week.....	1909	2960	497	18	1733
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	15887	14972	11822	13999	18430
Price of Town Tallow	41s 0d	52s 9d	67s 0d	58s 0d	55s 3d

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 1.—Since the close of the public sales of colonial wool, which passed off extremely well, considering the immense quantity of wool offered by the brokers, there has been a decided improvement in the demand for English qualities, the supply of which continues limited. We have no actual change to notice in the quotations, but evidently they have a hardening tendency.

	Per 8lbs.		Per pack of 240lbs.	
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.
Down tegs	1 4	to 1 5½	16 0	to 17 10
Half-bred ditto.....	1 3	1 4½	15 0	16 10
Down ewes	1 3	1 4½	15 0	16 10
Kent fleeces	1 1	1 2	13 0	15 0
Leicesters	1 1	1 3	13 0	15 0
Combing skin	0 10	1 3½	10 0	15 10
Blanket wool	0 8	0 11	8 0	11 0
Flannel wool	1 0	1 4	12 0	16 0

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—We have had a very slow sale for Russian hemp, at barely stationary prices; Manilla parcels have moved off heavily, on rather easier terms. Jute and coir goods are dull, at last week's currency.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 30.
(At per load of 36 trusses.)

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 60s to 110s; new ditto, 60s to 84s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 80s to 105s; straw, 28s to 32s. A moderate supply, and a sluggish demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 112s; new ditto, 60s to 88s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 80s to 105s; straw, 28s to 33s. Both hay and straw moved off slowly, at about stationary prices.

WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 110s; new ditto, 60s to 84s; old clover, 90s to 132s; new ditto, 80s to 105s; straw, 28s to 33s. There was a moderate sale for hay and straw, at about stationary prices.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs.	0	4	to 0	0	per lb
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0	4	0	4½	,,
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0	4½	0	4½	,,
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0	4½	0	5	,,
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0	5	0	5½	,,
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0	5½	0	5½	,,
Horse Hides	6	6	0	0	each
Calf Skins, light	2	0	4	0	,,
Ditto full	7	6	8	0	,,
Polled Sheep	3	2	3	8	,,
Kents and Half Breds	2	9	3	0	,,
Downs	2	3	2	8	,,
Lambs	2	6	4	3	,,
Shearlings	0	0	0	0	,,

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Aug 30.—There has been a fair business doing in Scotch pig iron, at 73s to 73s 6d. Manufactured parcels support former terms. Welsh bars, 7l 12s 6d to 7l 15s; Staffordshire, 9l 10s to 10l; hoops, 10l 10s to 10l 12s 6d; nail rods, 9l. Copper moves off freely, English at 107l 10s. No change in the value of lead. Spelter is rather dearer, parcels on the spot having sold at 25l 5s to 25l 10s per ton. Most other metals rule about stationary; but the business doing in them is not extensive.

COALS, Monday.—A general sale and advance in all coals sold to-day. Hetton's, 19s 9d—Stewart's, 19s 9d—Hartlepool, 19s 6d—Lambton's, 19s 3d—Kellos, 19s—Tees, 19s 6d—Belmont, 17s 9d—Hartley's, 17s 6d—Tanfield, 15s—Gosforth, 17s 9d—Heaton, 17s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 60; left from last week, 7; total, 67.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—The market closed firmly and well supported, and prices of Americans and Surats are ¼d per lb dearer than on Friday, and all other kinds are unchanged. The sales to-day amount to 6,000 bales (1,000 for export and 1,000 on speculation), comprising 150 Pernam and Maranham, at 6¾d to 7¾d; 40 Bahia, at 6¼d; 30 Egyptian, at 6¾d; and 500 Surat, at 4¾d to 5¼d per lb.

Advertisements.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Matlock Bank, near Matlock-bridge Station, Derbyshire, 4s. 6d. per day, advice, board, lodging, baths, attendance, blankets and sheets for baths all included; no finer air, water, or scenery, in England; diet as plentiful and varied as regard to health will permit. Several additions have lately been made to the premises, and others are now in progress. Prospectus free on application.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK-PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Dr. ELLIS, aided through a benevolent source, has great pleasure in continuing to receive a limited number of the Clergy, Ministers of the Gospel, and Governesses, who wish to be favoured with the advantages of the water-cure treatment, at half the usual charge.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, ABBEY-HOUSE, LEICESTER.—This Institution, situated in the country a mile from the Town, was built expressly for the purpose and possesses every requisite and comfort. Terms, 6s. per day. Patients desiring HOMŒOPATHIC treatment, or visitors and convalescents requiring a change are received at a moderate weekly rate. Physician, Dr. LAURIE. Resident Medical Director, R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq.

THE APERITIVE FOUNTAIN (Dr. SCOTT'S Patent Improved).—W. PINE, 441, West Strand, continues the manufacture and sale of this perfect instrument, which, by means of a little water, removes confinement of the bowels, indigestion, and numerous complaints engendered by costiveness. It has been pronounced by the medical profession the most efficacious yet presented to the public.—441, West Strand (near the Lowther Arcade).

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS, TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH, which are fixed permanently, without springs or wires; they do not change colour, decay, nor break. A complete set, from 5l.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC PALATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. MOGGRIDGE and DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists to the Royal Family, 13, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street, patentees of the self-sustaining principle of Fixing Artificial Teeth, and Inventors of the Pneumatic Palate, continue to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete set, without springs or wires, upon their new system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them the approbation of Royalty, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth ever invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where they have shrunk, from the use of calomel or other causes, answering most satisfactory all the purposes of the original teeth in mastication and articulation, imparting to the countenance a younger and improved appearance, protecting the adjoining teeth, and remaining perfectly secure in their places.

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There are three principal avenues by which Nature expels from the body what is necessary should be expelled therefrom. These three are the Stool, the Urine, and the Pores. These must be kept in a healthy condition, or disease is certain. This is a fixed and positive law; and no human being can safely disregard it. In addition to this, the Liver must be kept in order.

THE LIVER IS THE LARGEST ORGAN IN THE BODY,

and has some of the most important functions to fulfil. It regulates the bile, and consequently the digestion and the bowels. The stomach must be invigorated and made healthy. Added to all this, the strength and tone of the system must be kept up by proper nourishment, exercise, and rest.

THESE ARE PLAIN AND SIMPLE LAWS;

and when they all work harmoniously, a person is in sound health. This position will not be questioned.

Now, when the system is diseased, it is the first grand object to set all these functions at work, both to expel disease, and to restore the health.

The bowels must be opened, cleansed, soothed, and strengthened; the urine must be made to flow healthfully and naturally, and to throw off the impurities of the blood; the liver and stomach must be regulated; and, above all, the

PORES

must be opened, and the skin made healthy. These things done, and nature will go to her work; and ruddy health will sit smiling upon the cheek; and

LIFE WILL BE AGAIN A LUXURY.

We will suppose the case of a person affected with a bilious complaint. His head aches, his appetite is poor, his bones and back ache, he is weak and nervous, his complexion is yellow, the skin dry, and the tongue furred. He goes to a doctor for relief, and he gives a dose of medicine to purge him freely. He takes it, and it operates profusely, and he gets some temporary relief.

BUT HE IS NOT CURED!

In a few days the same symptoms return, and the same old purge is administered; and so on, until the poor man becomes a martyr to heavy, drastic purgatives. Now, what would be the

TRUE PRACTICE

in such a case? What the practice that nature herself points out? Why, to set in healthy operation all the means that nature possesses to throw out of the system the causes of disease. The bowels must of course be evacuated, but the work is but begun at this stage of the business. The kidneys must be prompted to do their work, for they have a most important work to do; the stomach must be cleansed; and, above all, the pores must be relieved and enabled to throw off the secretions which ought to pass off through them. We repeat, that by

THE BOWELS, THE URINE, THE PORES,

the disease must be expelled from the system, and not by the bowels alone, as is the usual practice.

And to effect all this, a medicine of no ordinary kind will answer the purpose. Resort must be had to a remedy that is congenial to the human system, a remedy that strengthens while it subdues disease. Such is the remedy found in

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS.

They will cleanse and invigorate the stomach; freely purge the bowels; make the urine to flow healthily and clear; open the pores; give a pleasant temperature and tone to the skin; and do all this in the gentlest manner, without doing violence to the system.

The Creator has laid down certain fixed and immutable laws, which govern both the physical and moral man. One of these is, that everything that lives shall

TAKE FOOD OR DIE.

Whatever is endowed with life, must have that life supplied with the elements which sustain it.

Deprived of a proper amount of nutrition, and the body languishes and dies. It is upon this principle that sickness produces an abnormal condition of the system, and then medicine becomes as necessary as food. The question arises,

WHAT IS THE RIGHT KIND OF MEDICINE?

Reason and science reply, that which gives back to the body the natural and healthy use of its functions.

This Medicine is found in Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

AT NO SEASON OF THE YEAR

is a person's system so open to the assaults of disease as in the Spring and Fall seasons. Every person undergoes certain changes with the season, and when Spring succeeds the Winter, the body is encumbered with a load of impurities, which will generate disease unless speedily removed. The blood moves sluggishly along, being black and thick, with humours and decayed matter, the stomach is gorged with bile, while costiveness on the one hand, and great looseness on the other, prevail, and the body is ready to sink under disease. To meet this condition of things, resort must be had to medicine that will

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and, at the same time, impart energy, vigour, and new life to the whole physical machinery,

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